FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD171250 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vejvoda told the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva today that the need to prevent the arms race in space was a very practical problem for Czechoslovakia.

Together with other countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia participates in the Interkosmos program which is an extensive program of the peaceful use of space. It has gained many experiences in space biology and medicine, meteorology, communications, etc. Czechoslovakia was the third country whose citizen went into space. Space should remain a peace affair, otherwise its research would pose great risks which would be borne by the whole international community.

This is why Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in his letter to the U.N. secretary general on July 3 that Czechoslovakia regards a ban on the development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons under strict international control as one of the most important tasks of the present time.

Milos Vejvoda noted it is almost certain that man's activity in space can spread to his benefit to the whole solar system and perhaps even to more remote worlds. This is why Czechoslovakia fully identifies itself with the program of "star peace" proposed by the Soviet Union last June, which provides for the creation of a joint international basis for space research, including the establishment of a world space organization. Czechoslovakia is prepared to devote all its strength and experiences to this program which corresponds to what are now vital needs of mankind, Milos Vejvoda said.

STOCKHOLM CSCE TALKS ASSESSED BY CSSR DELEGATE

LD181826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sweden: Another round of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe ended in Stockholm today. Ambassador Alois Reznik, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, when assessing the situation at the conference, stressed that the work on drafting the final document intensified recently. The stands between both sides have come closer together in certain important issues, chiefly thanks to the constructive attitude of the Warsaw Pact member states. Alois Reznik said, however, a number of unresolved questions remain, as well as substantial differences in certain stands adopted by individual countries.

PRESIDIUM GREETS POLISH COUNCIL OF STATE

AU220814 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 22 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message of greetings to the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland:

"The celebration of the national day of the People's Republic of Poland avails us of the opportunity to convey to the Polish people the best greetings and wishes for progress and prosperity".

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

AU191340 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

"On occasion of your national day, I have the pleasure that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you sincere greetings and to the friendly people of Nicaragua the best wishes for the progress and development of the country as well as successes in the just struggle for the defence of the homeland from the attacks and plots of imperialism. I avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries develop uninterruptedly."

EEC CONTINUES 'NEOCOLONIALIST EXPLOITATION'

AU201716 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Jul 86 p 3-4

[Ilir Gurakuqi article: "Topics and Problems of International Life -- The EEC -- A Neocolonialist Association in Relation to Undeveloped Countries"]

[Excerpts] At the time of the creation of the EEC, its members used fraternization as their principal means of keeping undeveloped countries within their sphere of influence.

The policy of fraternization preserved the general form of relations between a metropolis and its colonies. [passage omitted]

The seventies showed even more clearly that the further economic development of West European countries largely depended upon economic links with undeveloped countries. Undeveloped countries give to the Common Market about 80 percent of their energy sources, more than 50 percent of their food supply, more than 40 percent of their minerals (cobalt 90 percent, phosphate 64 percent, copper 58 percent), and 30 percent of their agricultural production. Also, undeveloped countries absorb a large proportion of the Community's exports.

Bearing these realities in mind, in the mid seventies the member-states of the EEC began to adapt their relations with undeveloped countries to new conditions. First, there emerged the concept of "interdependence between developed capitalist countries and developing countries" or of "equal partnership" between them. [paragraph continues]

The EEC became the spokesman of the philosophy that accepted the need for some concessions towards undeveloped countries, particularly in the sphere of the international capitalist division of labor. The first important practical application of this so-called "equal partnership" was the Lome Convention, which from 1975 on governed economic and trade relations between the community and countries of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Ocean. Up to the present day there have been three conventions, the first for 1975-1980, the second for 1980-1985. [passage omitted]

Despite much advertisement of the trading concessions made by the EEC, the final balance after 10 years of cooperation between the signatories of the First and Second Lome Conventions remained heavily against undeveloped countries. Their trading position deteriorated markedly. During the seventies the number of countries in partnership with the EEC tripled, while their general share in the trade declined from 8.2 percent to 6.6 percent; it now constitutes a mere 4.5 percent. The Community's officials attempt to justify this phenomenon by pointing to a reduction in the competitiveness of goods produced by partner states, but the true cause lies in the protectionist and discriminative character of the EEC's trading policy. [passage omitted]

The signatories of the Lome Convention remain, as before, the poorest nations in the world. At the beginning of the seventies, two-thirds of the signatories were among these nations, but at the beginning of the eighties the proportion had risen to three-quarters. Between 1975 and 1981 there foreign debts tripled and today have reached 50 billion dollars. Moreover, in recent years there has been a clear tendency to place difficulties in the way of "aid;" this can only swell these debts further. Meanwhile, the larger proportion of this "aid" has been clawed back by West European firms in the form of orders for good and equipment produced by them. [passage omitted]

In defense of its policies, the EEC has attempted to blame the miscarriage of its policy of "equal partnership" upon the undeveloped countries, who, according to the EC, place excessive hopes in Community aid and spend their assured income in irrational ways. The aim of the EEC in its negotiation of the Third Lome Convention was to achieve the same results more cheaply. And, as LE MONDE has written, "The Third Lome Convention resembles the earlier agreements to a hair." [passage omitted]

Also, West European monopolies have secured some new advantages; the convention leaves a great deal of leeway in provisions for the investment of community capital. On the basis of the convention, private firms from EEC countries have been given additional guartantenes, principally against nationalization. They have also been given exceptionally favorable terms for investment.

So, the essence of the Third Lome Convention, like its predecessors, is the neocolonialist exploitation of undeveloped countries by West European nations. This exploitation has become more subtle from one convention to the next, but the economic reality of undeveloped countries speaks for itself. It is so disparate that no neocolonial mask can hid it.

IMPORTANCE OF REWARDING WORKERS STRESSED

AU191914 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Sotiraq Gjordeni article: "For a Correct Relationship Between Moral Stimuli and Penalizing Measures"]

[Excerpts] The advanced person, the vanguard worker, everyone who honors himself and society through his toil is appreciated. This appreciation ranges from warm praise to moral stimuli of various kinds. [paragraph continues]

This practice, this emulation has by now won a solid place in the method of work of many basic party organizations, their instruments, and cadres. [passage omitted]

Why, then, do we bother to write this? Because in practice there are still cadres who manifest attitudes showing a lack of correct concepts concerning emulation. What is worse, they go to the other extreme, strongly relying solely on penalizing administrative measures. Should such measures be adopted? Undoubtedly. These, too, are very efficient and of an educational nature. But some managers believe that they have found a panacea to remedy matters solely through the use of penalizing measures. This is not right. [passage omitted]

From the moment of his appointment as manager, a comrade must understand that the party has appreciated his work. Why then does he forget that, as a party worker, he must show the same appreciation for distinguished working people? Such a leading comrade is far from having mastered a revolutionary communist method of working with people. Naturally, leaders must insist on demanding accounts and must even adopt measures. But the timing, the severity of these measures, the consideration of those against whom measures are adopted, and this must always be done in accordance with labor legislation -- all this, too, is part of a communist method of working. When measures are adopted every time a mistake has been made, in other words, when such a practice becomes a rule, well, this is not a communist method of working. Nor is it a communist method of working when the leader forgetes that the appreciation of good work also includes proposals for decorations. The life and activity of people is a dynamic process and an appreciation of the best workers serves not only a personal satisfaction to them, but also as a further stimulus to the, as well as others. In other words, it creates a stimulative and inspiring atmosphere affecting everyone.

The right to decorations belongs to those who work intelligently and creatively, who have thrown own petit bourgeois sentiments, complacency, routine work, slowness, it belongs to those who set the pace. It is society, the collective, the party organizations who honor those who have defeated time. The right of appreciating hard work is not the property of some managers who keep proposals for decorations under lock and key. The right to award decorations, as well as the right to penalize or not to penalize, is not theirs alone. The party organization also has a great role in this. [passage omitted]

BTA QUESTIONS DETENTION OF PLANE IN TURKEY

AU211923 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Bulgarian Plane Still Held Unwarrantedly" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian TU-154 passenger jet belonging to Balkan Airlines continues to be held unwarrantedly at Istanbul airport.

What was the pretext for this action?

There were Turkish citizens among the casualties in a 1984 accident with a Bulgarian airplane. Balkan Airlines paid the relatives of the deceased the maximum size of the insurances envisaged in the Warsaw Convention. The wife of one of the Turkish citizen however, has filed a suit against the Bulgarian company in a certain Turkish regional court which ruled that the Bulgarian company must pay damages seven times bigger than the sum paid to the widow. This ruling runs counter to the respective international and bilateral agreements and Balkan Airlines has appealed it before a higher court which has still not made a pronouncement on the case.

The Turkish authorities detained the Bulgarian airplane basing their action on the ruling of the regional court. It is quite obvious that the true reason for this action is by no means of legal nature.

No other state has taken such action in the past under similar circumstances.

International legal practice has never encountered a case in which a foreign passenger airliner is held because of a private claim for damages, and a totally ungrounded one at that.

GEORGI ATANASOV MEETS USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU211848 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Anatoliy Reut, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

The condemned highly the work done by the planning agencies for the establishment of direct ties among the two countries' economic associations and enterprises, for the promotion of new forms of joint business and research and development work.

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR

AU211849 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises working in the two countries' light industries will continue to extend their cooperation. This was confirmed during the talks between Ms Elena Zlateva, chairman of the Associaiton of the Light Industry of Bulgaria, and Mr Anatoliy Pushkin, deputy minister of the Soviet Union's light industry.

Four Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises will be established in Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. in fulfillment of the program for economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries during the period ending in the year 2000. These enterprises will produce sports shoes and clothes, electronic devices and microprocessor systems for the light industry.

Agreement was reached to set up two small joint enterprises for the production of sports shoes and cotton sportswear. Joint teams will start studies on matters of basic importance for the development of the light industry. The two countries will also broaden their exchange operations and mutual supply with raw materials related to the light industry.

CSSR MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU211327 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] From 14 to 18 July a working group of the Main Political Administration of the CSSR People's Army, led by General Major Vaclav Lokajcek, deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the CSSR People's Army, visited Bulgaria.

The representatives of the CSSR People's Army had talks with the deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army [title, no name as published] and other political workers, who briefed them on the experience of ideological work conducted in the Bulgarian People's Army, and work related to studying, clarifying, and implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Special interest was shown towards new forms and methods in ideological work, the closer connection of ideological work with life, and with the tasks which our army solves while introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress, counterpropaganda activity, and other subjects. During the visit to the Khristo Botev People's School for Reserve Officers and to military units the CSSR guests had meetings and talks with commanders and political workers, and were acquainted with the conditions under which Bulgarian soliders train and study.

The representatives of the CSSR People's Army were received by Lieutenant General Ivan Bosev, first deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army.

MLADENOV BEGINS TALKS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

AU211945 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy foreign minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, who is paying an official visit here, opened official talks today.

The two foreign ministers gave a positive assessment to the bilateral relations, noting their upgrade development. An emphasis was laid on the political, economic, cultural and other contacts, which are not only in the interests of the two countries' peoples but also benefit the strengthening of world peace and security. They expressed the conviction that the current visit to Bulgaria by the chief Iraqi diplomat will make a fresh contribution to the promotion of cooperation which is making progress in keeping with the agreements reached between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn.

The guest emphasised that the treaties signed between Iraq and Bulgaria are among the best his country has, and that they are being fulfilled.

The talks covered a number of topical international issues. An emphasis was laid on the need for urgent measures to strengthen peace and security, for halting the arms race, above all in the nuclear field, for a negotiated settlement of international disputes in compliance with the U.N. Charter and international law.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the new political thinking, an imperative in the nuclear age when war becomes an absurdity.

Mr Tariq 'Aziz commended the principled stand taken by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist states on the key issues of our time. He emphasised that the socialist community's love of peace is not a propaganda ploy, that it is backed up by specific practical moves both on a regional and on a global scale.

The two sides declared themselves for an end of the Iraq-Iran war, for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis with due respect for the interests of all parties concerned, including the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent homeland under the leadership of the P.L.O. as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

They condemned the actions of Israel and its patrons, standing in the way to a fair settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Another topic of discussion was the situation in southern Africa and in other parts of the world, spelling danger to peace and security on the planet.

Mr Petur Mladenov familiarized the guest with Bulgaria's peaceloving policy and more specifically with her efforts towards strengthening peace and good-neighborliness in the Balkans.

ZHIVKOV GREETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU211348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, a greetings message on the national holiday of the Repubic of Nicaragua -- the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

We rejoice at the courage and confidence in the future with which the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, resist the constant threats, terrorist actions, and attempts at diktat on the part of the imperialist forces and their mercenaries, the message reads. We are convinced that their striving to divert heroic Nicaragua from the ascending road of the Sandinist People's Revolution, the road of democratic and independent development, is doomed to fail. The solidarity, sympathy, and esteem of all honest people throughout the world, and all of progressive mankind are on the side of the country of freedom and peace.

The message further points out that the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluates and supports the constructive approach of the Nicaraguan Government toward reaching a mutually acceptable solution of Latin American problems, and its initiatives which fully correspond with the vital interests of the peoples in the region and the world, and the interests of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The message expresses again the steady solidarity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people with the just cause of heroic Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people, with whom we are connected by sincere friendship and friendly relations, as well as by common ideals in the struggle for peace and social progress.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED FOR 13-19 JULY

AU191947 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 13 through 19 July 1986 reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception at the French Embassy in Sofia to mark France's national day. (1930 GMT 14 July)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, attended a ceremony in the village of Dolna Banya, Sofia Okrug, to commission a new leisure facility. (1930 GMT 14 July)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, met in Sofia a delegation of members of the Academic Board of the International Academy of Architecture. (1730 GMT 15 July)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to Shumen Okrug, where he met the okrug's leadership and attended a tobacco growers' fair. (1500 GMT 17 July)

RAILWAY REPAIR WORK INSPECTED, WEAKNESSES FOUND

AU181320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the State and People's Control Committee ended a short while ago. The meeting examined the results of the inspection of the delivery and operation of the mechanization equipment for carrying out overhaul and repair of the railway track system of the Bulgarian State Railways economic trust. It was established that the courses adopted by the Bulgarian State Railways trust for the accelerated mechanization of the work create conditions that guarantee the security and safety for the movement of trains at high speeds, as well as a considerable reduction of unpleasant labor in this activity. Alongside this, however, serious weaknesses have been permitted by the leadership of the Bulgarian State Railways, which have led to the inefficient utilization of a considerable portion of the track-repair mechanization equipment delivered and to breaches of technological and labor discipline, which indisputably are having an effect on both the production and the financial stability of the trust. The State and People's Control Committee imposed appropriate punishments on the responsible leaders of the trust.

PROFESSOR MEISSNER RETURNS TO GDR FROM FRG

LD211555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jul (ADN) -- In accordance with the GDR request to the FRG authorities for the unimpeded return of the deputy general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, Professor Dr Herbert Meissner, the latter has been in the GDR since this afternoon.

DOHLUS ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR TALKS WITH JCP

LD211551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jul (ADN) -- An SED Central Committee delegation headed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Tokyo today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP].

On arrival, Horst Dohlus expressed his conviction that the visit would help shape the successfully developing relations between SED and JCP still more closely and intensively. It is a cause of satisfaction that the two partie could develop ties concerning many important questions on identical views, especially the cardinal issue of the present -- the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the safeguarding of peace.

The great commitment of the Japanese people and the fraternal party in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, for the safeguarding of mankind's existence, is highly appreciated. Horst Dohlus said that through joint campaigns by all forces interested in peace it should, and has to be possible to stop the disastrous development conjured up by aggressive forces, and to achieve a transition from confrontation and arms-drive madness to detente.

In the course of its visit to Japan the SED delegation will conduct talks with leading JCP representatives on the further development of friendly relations between the two fraternal parties.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE JARUZELSKI, MESSNER

LD212305 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Friendly relations with the People's Republic of Poland are developing ever more comprehensively in the view of the leading GDR representatives Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. To mark Poland's National Day tomorrow, they sent a congratulations telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. The new quality in cooperation will become even clearer. The GDR and Poland are purposefully implementing the agreements reached last December at the highest level, including the long-term program for cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. They are strengthening socialism in both countries with the further expansion of relations, and contribute to securing the position of the socialist conmmunity of states in the worldwide struggle against the danger of war and for a turn for the better.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS

LD212004 Budapest MTI in English 1631 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed a telegram of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

"On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic we forward our heartfelt greetings and best wishes to you, to the fraternal Polish people on the occasion of the national day of the Polish People's Republic, the 42nd anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

"Our people are aware of and highly appreciate the results achieved by the Polish people in the strengthening of socialist success in accelerating the socio-economic development of socialist Poland, increasing its international respect through the implementation of the resolutions accepted at the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

"We state with satisfaction that the many-sided relations of our countries are developing successfully and dynamically to the benefit of our peoples and the socialist community. We shall continue to make efforts to expand our cooperation and deepen the friendship of our peoples in the spirit of our common ideas and targets.

"On the occasion of your national day, we wish you, the fraternal Polish people further success in your activity for the prosperity of your socialist country, for peace and social progress," states the telegram.

KAPOLYI, DOYNOV DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD201412 Budapest MTI in English 13398 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi held talks on the topical issues of Hungarian-Bulgarian industrial cooperation with Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, president of the Economic Council; and with Stoyan Markov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CC of the CPB, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, president of the Bulgarian State Committee on Research and Technology who were in Budapest in transit.

They examined tasks related to further advancing bi-lateral relations in economy with and the rationalization of energy, in the nuclear power station program and in the electronification of the engineering industry. Odnyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov left Hungary afterwards.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD201442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The Uruguayan foreign minister is starting talks in Budapest. Enrique Iglesias was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Afterwards, the foreign minister of the Latin American country toured the castle district, went into St Matthew Church and saw the view from the Fisherman's Bastion.

Talks with Varkonyi

LD211813 Budapest MTI in English 1350 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- As reported Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, opened official talks in Budapest on Monday.

In the course of cordial talks held in the spirit of mutual understanding, Peter Varkonyi and Enrique Iglesias gave briefs on their countries' foreign political activity. They discussed timely international issues, paying special attention to the cause of detente and disarmament, peaceful co-existence and cooperation, the possibilities of promoting dialogue, and the intensification of crisis in Central America. The parties discussed interstate relations and the way of developing bilateral relations.

The foreign minister stated that Hungary and Uruguay hold identical and similar views on the most important international issues. The parties stressed that the policy of peaceful co-existence has no acceptable alternative. They stressed that their countries continue to do their best for the promotion of world peace, disarmament and international cooperation. On the crisis in Central America, the foreign ministers stated that both countries take a stand for just political settlement through negotiatons.

The foreign ministers were of the opinion that Hungarian-Uruguayan relations are developing and there are several untapped possibilities for strengthening them. They confirmed that both parties are interested in the promotion of cooperation on the basis of equality and, reciprocal respect and advantages and that they will make joint efforts to this end.

Following the talks the two foreign ministers signed a cultural, scientific and educational cooperation agreement.

Meets With Lazar

LD211814 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Enrique Iglesias, visiting minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in Budapest on Monday.

In the course of the meeting the parties discussed bilateral political, economic and commercial relations, the possibilities of their further development, and current international issues.

Present were Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Gualberto Talmas, Uruguayan ambassador to Hungary.

KOTAI WELCOMES CUBAN CP DELEGATION AT AIRPORT

LD171839 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- A Cuban Party delegation arrived in Budapest Thursday, under the leadership of Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department. Also present was Euclides Vazuez Candela, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Hungary.

KADAR RECEIVES LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

LD211535 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and member of the Political Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, who is spending his holiday in Hungary, in Budapest Monday.

Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, took part in the comradely, friendly meeting.

KADAR CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

OW172150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

Text] Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has sent the following message to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, May I extend to you my salutations of comradeship and fine congratulations.

I am convinced that in the future, the friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SRV, and between the peoples of our two countries, will continue to be consolidated and developed.

I wish you plenty of good health and many successes in your heavy new mission.

My salutations.

LOSONCZI GREETS MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL DAY

LD131824 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has sent a telegram of greetings to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, on the national day of that country.

10TH PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU180641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU (Supplement) in Polish 14 Jul 86

[Resolution adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress: "On Increasing Management Efficiency and Improving the Standard of Living, on Enhancing Socialist Democracy, on Consolidating Poland's International Position"]

[Text] The 10th PZPR Congress:

-- Approves the Central Committee report presented by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary;

-- Accepts the report on the Central Committee's activity and on the implementation of the resolutions of the PZPR Extraordinary Congress, approves the Central Committee's activity during the last term of office, and assesses positively the implementation of this congress' resolutions;

-- Accepts the Central Control and Audit Commission reports, approving their activity during the last term of office;

-- Accepts the report of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress Appeals Commission and approves its activity;

-- Approves the chief paths of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan;

-- Approves the PZPR progress, obligating all party members to implement it consistently.

The 10th Congress states that the consistent implementation of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress resolutions has permitted significant progress in eliminating the effects of the political, social, and economic crisis on the threshold of which our fatherland found itself in the seventies and eighties.

It has been fully confirmed that the decision of 13 December 1981, which saved the country from the catastrophe toward which antisocialist forces were pushing it, was in the most profound interests of the nation. Confirming its national and class essence, which have been ideologically shaped by the party, the Polish People's Army acted in accordance with decisions taken by the supreme state bodies on the basis of their constitutional powers, and put an end to the counterrevolutionary threat, thus permitting political-economic stabilization and the implementation of the line of socialist renewal, which were tasks set by the Ninth Congress. For this, the delegates of the 10th Congress pay their deep respects.

The congress also expresses recognition for all functionaries of the Citizens Militia and Security Service for their effective action to defend and safeguard the state's internal security, and for their devoted and responsible service in protecting the law, public order, and civic calm.

The political stabilization, socioeconomic improvement, progress in economic reform and social life, and climate of national accord, which have been achieved over the past 4 years, permit us to look to the future more boldly today.

We must progress more rapidly. Acceleration is a historic necessity and constitutes the guiding thought of the party program. It should be incorporated in the country's future socioeconomic development plan, which has been worked out by the government. The need to proceed from extensive to intensive methods is a feature of the present stage of socialist construction.

By regrouping forces and restoring economic equilibrium, we will permit significant progress to be made in many spheres of the country's life during the present 5-year period, especially during its second half. This should be encouraged by the programs of accelerated development implemented by the socialist countries, the paths of which were defined by the important 27th CPSU Congress. Socialism is facing the challenge of today and tomorrow. Poland wishes to take an active part in this process, and will do so.

We will create the point of departure for accelerated development during the present 5-year period, overcoming the development barriers caused by the depreciation of fixed assets, restricted supplies of materials and energy, and shorter working hours. This will, however, be accompanied by the lowest rise in manpower since the war and by an increase in the non-working population. We must also steadily increase the excess of exports over imports, especially because of our serious debts. Meeting these needs is only possible by means of an energetic and consistent socioeconomic policy, involving a reorientation of our economy onto the path of intensive development. We must concentrate our forces and resources on this most important task. This requires a marshalling of all patriotic forces and well organized and dedicated work.

At the same time, acting in a spirit of national accord and by enhancing socialist democracy, we will overcome the mistrust and tension still besetting society so that the entire nation may project a joint effort to achieve the common goals that are benefit to the fatherland.

The 10th Congress stated that the party's general goal during the next few years is to further implement the line of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress -- a line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms -- for the sake of the supreme interests of the workers class, all working people, and all society. Our highest national goal is to build a secure, well-managed, and law-abiding Poland.

The following tasks are at the forefront of our intentions during the present 5-year period, in accordance with the PZPR program:

-- A gradual improvement in the standard of living for working people and their families;

-- A consolidation and perpetuation of the national economy's capability for efficient and balanced development;

-- A further growth in socialist democracy as a basis for strengthening the state, plus a marshaling of all the country's patriotic forces around the supreme interests of the Polish nation;

-- An increase in Poland's international position and prestige, especially by tightening and expanding the multilateral bonds joining us to the socialist community and by means of an energetic participation in the international movement to defend peace in Europe and the world.

Adopting this resolution and defining the party's most important tasks and the country's basic problems requiring total or partial solution in 1986-90, the 10th PZPR Congress firmly states that we in the fatherland possess enough strength to achieve these goals so that what is necessary for Poland may become possible.

I. The Most Urgent Social Tasks

We are resolving social problems under exceedingly difficult conditions. The economic regression that occured during the deteriorating world economic situation and that was caused by errors committed in the seventies, plus the disorganization of social and economic life in 1980 and 1981 brought on by antisocialist forces and enhanced by lawless economic restrictions against Poland by the capitalist countries, caused a fall in the national income as high as 25 percent.

Shortened working hours, inadequate use of these, weakened discipline, and difficulties with raw materials imposed a restriction on the production of goods. Emphasis on wage rises and other unfavorable phenomena caused inflation, which is causing negative social and economic effects.

Under these circumstances, the party has particularly concentrated on protecting the population's standard of living, especially of those in the most difficult material situation. Consumption fell by 16 percent, accompanied by a 40 percent fall in investment outlay. This weakened the production potential and reduced the economy's development capability. At the same time as the population increased by 1.5 million between 1981 and 1985, the possibility of solving great social problems such as housing construction or the development of educational facilities decreased.

The 10th Congress states openly: The objective economic conditions do not permit a rapid solution to all urgent problems, that is why it is necessary to concentrate attention, forces, and resources on those that are of the greatest importance for the workers class and all working people.

The speed and extent to which these problems are solved will depend mainly on real progress in efficiency both on a national economic scale and within every enterprise. The basic goals of social development and the ways of achieving them have been set by the national discussions preceding the people's council and Sejm elections, and by the conclusions stemming from the precongress campaign, especially from the discussions on the draft party program and 10th Congress theses.

1. During this 5-year period we will move toward a further improvement in market supplies of food and industrial commodities.

Consistently aiming to achieve the country's self-sufficiency in food as forecast in the future program, we will channel the maximum available resources toward developing agricultural output and storage, expanding the food industry, and developing the entire food complex.

We will ensure a further growth in agricultural output and increase the range of available food commodities, so that running a household, especially by working women, may become less burdensome and time-consuming. We will counteract all waste of crops and aim to constantly improve the quality of food commodities. The rationing of meat and meat products should be abolished during this 5-year period.

Supplies of food commodities should rise by 12 percent and of industrial goods by 17 percent by 1990.

It is also essential to balance out the market of general utility industrial goods, especially mechanical household equipment, electronic goods, and products of the light and chemical industries. It is necessary to improve the range of the above goods on offer, ensuring various price and technical categories.

In order to accelerate an improvement in market supplies, those plants that manufacture production resources should also undertake profitable market production, setting up economic teams for this purpose and making use of by-products and waste products.

The development of cooperatives will continue to be encouraged, especially that of invalids cooperatives, state-controlled local industry cooperatives, and other forms of small-scale production, including those in the private sector. The people's councils should encourage the establishment of small-scale service and production enterprises in rural areas. Small-scale industry should make greater use of local raw materials.

2. It is essential to achieve progress in solving the housing problem during the present 5-year period.

The aim should be to permit every family to satisfy, through its own efforts and with state aid, its housing needs to a standard that is socially regarded as essential. Between 1,050,000 and 1,150,000 apartments should be built in the 1986-90 period. This will mean a 12-13 percent increase in general housing space. Modernization and refurbishing work will also be stepped up, and about 900,000 old apartments will be modernized by 1990. Work places should play a greater part than so far in solving the housing problems of their own employees. Better development conditions will be guaranteed for private construction, the basic way of satisfying housing needs in rural areas and small towns, by increasing the availability of prepared building sites and improving the supply of building materials.

The next few years will be a period of setting housing construction in order, healing its defects, and overcoming its weaknesses, which include excessively long cycles of investment, material waste, and low quality.

During activity to improve housing policy, it is necessary to pay particular attention to implementing those mechanisms that facilitate an exchange in accommodation. Between 1986 and 1990, the necessary prerequisites will be established for the construction of 300,000 apartments per year during the second half of the next 5-year period. The manufacture of building materials and fixtures and fittings will be increased, and the communal infrastructure expanded. The construction of accompanying facilities -- shops, clinics, schools, and nurseries -- will keep pace with the construction of housing districts.

State financial aid for housing construction should depend on the area and technical standard of the accomodation and on the form of ownership. The population should cover the costs of building and using apartments to a greater extent.

The party expects the staff of design offices, institutes, and construction and industrial enterprises working for the needs of housing construction to encourage a constant increase in the number of apartments under construction by means of rational design, technological progress, and a proper and sparing use of material resources. We also expect active cooperation in this sphere from the trade unions, youth organizations, political and social activists, and scientific-technical and creative associations.

3. An urgent task during the next few years is to effectively curb inflation.

The party places this issue at the center of the government's attention and action, and of action by all economic bodies. It calls on work forces, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies to support this action. Only through joint strength can we improve the low level of management and halt the rising production costs that cause price rises. [paragraph continues]

The 10th Congress commits the government to undertake essential activity aimed at reducing inflation to below 10 percent during the next few years. While performing this task, it is necessary to improve those mechanisms that restrict inflation; prevent excessive wage rises and other forms of income not covered by production and costs reduction, and improve the bad employment structure and inefficient investment activity. An effective struggle against inflation also requires the strengthening of the zloty. A plan of action in this sphere should form an integral part of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan.

4. Society's health and the state of the environment will continue to be a subject of special concern for the party.

Further progress in this area requires coordinated activity by all citizens and a gradual increase in spending on health protection. In order to raise the general level of health it is essential to concern oneself with personal hygiene, the country's cleanliness, environmental protection, and the combating of social ills, especially alcoholism and drug addiction. Preparing society to take an active part in protecting its own health requires considerable progress in health education for the young generation. During the present 5-year period it is necessary to devote particular attention to the struggle against the chief dangers to health, which include circulation diseases and tumors. Combating these dangers will be dominated by preventive action, with a simultaneous concentration of resources on basic health protection, including that of work forces, mothers with children, and elderly and infirm people. In order to improve preventive action, healing processes, and rehabilitation, it is necessary to increase medical facilities and the number of medical cadres, with the aim of reducing the disproportions that exist between various parts of the country. It is also expedient to free doctors of bureaucratic burdens. About 25,000 beds in newly-built hospitals should be guaranteed, as well as better supplies of medical equipment for hospitals and clinics and better supplies of drugs for the population.

As far as care for elderly and infirm persons is concerned, broader assistance for these should be extended by local communities. At the same time it is necessary to achieve clear progress in creating more welfare homes, especially for the chronically ill. There will be a greater availability and higher level of medical benefits by improving the organization and work of the health service. Health premises will guarantee 24-hour out-patient care, as well as a better deployment of cadres and apparatus in hospitals every day of the week.

Care in sanatoriums will be improved by making broader use of health resorts and factory rest facilities.

In this country we will continue general activity aimed at cleanliness, order, and esthetics, and a higher standard of living and recuperation. We will look after the environment, consistently implementing the latest resolutions in this sphere which commit industry to supply work places with essential protective equipment. Investments in environmental protection will be concentrated on those regions with the greatest damage to the environment. Construction of sewage disposal plants will be accelerated, and atmospheric pollution halted. The draft 5-year plan foresees a serious increase in spending for these goals.

We will undertake social activity aimed at protecting our country's nature and increasing the size of green areas, parks, and forests. We will introduce state and social programs of protecting and increasing our natural waters, which possess fundamental importance for agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, and protecting the environment. The great investment activity aimed at supplying water to Warsaw, the Katowice conurbation, Krakow, and the Sudeten region will be continued over the next few years.

We must do everything to turn Poland into a country that worships cleanliness and esthetics.

5. The growing intellectual needs and aspirations of a socialist society require greater attention to be paid to general and higher education and culture.

While modernizing educational facilities, we will at the same time raise the level of education and upbringing, including in it the following processes: a better preparation of young people for the scientific-technological revolution; a better knowledge of the humanitarian contents of our nation's culture; and a comprehensive shaping of socialist, civic, and patriotic attitudes. The present 5-year period will contain considerable progress in this sphere and will bring a rise in the status of education and schooling in the life and development of our nation.

The school conditions of children and young people will gradually improve. The population increase of the last 5-year period, during which about 700,000 babies were born per year, means that building 18,000 new educational premises during the present 5-year period is one of the most important social tasks facing the state.

An expansion of the network of kindergartens will mean that by 1990, 60 percent of all children of kindergarten age will actually attend them, instead of the present 50 percent.

The party expects active support from society in the performance of tasks involving the development of education. In particular, society should support the National School Aid Pledge.

There will also be significant progress in the propagation of culture -- book publishing; radio and television output; records, audio cassettes, and videotapes; the cinema and theater; libraries; and houses of culture and the applied arts.

The party considers it important to increase modern art's influence on esthetic tastes; on the purity of the Polish language; on interpersonal relationships; and on combating the invasion of kitsch, ugliness, and other phenomena that conflict with the ethos of socialist life. The work of the Industrial Supervisory Council should encourage this, and this council should be reestablished accordingly.

Concerned with general access to the riches of modern culture, we will at the same time place objects of our national social and cultural heritage under special state and social care. It is necessary to continue restoration work on Krakow, Poland's ancient capital, and to make sure there is further progress in bringing back beauty to other Polish cities, in protecting architectural masterpieces against damage, and in working out plans for renovating them.

6. The congress believes that incomes policy -- involving wages, pensions, and other benefits -- should clearly confirm the principles of socialist social justices.

The general level of society's income must be closely connected with social productivity.

In wages policy, it is essential to consistently apply the socialist principle: to each according to his work, from each according to his ability. This is a necessary condition for increasing society's respect for professionalism and the ethos of good work.

During economic reform, an increase in the incentive function of wage requires:

-- Factory wage funds that are closely dependent on productivity;

-- Observance of the principle that wages should be more closely dependent on work quality, and elimination of all privileges not based on work effort;

-- Propagation of the system of assessing work and approving job positions;

-- Altering the wage principles applicable to managerial cadres in such a way that they may be more interested in the production results of their enterprises.

The new model of collective labor agreements should serve to strengthen these tendencies.

Such a wages policy will mean having to overcome egalitarianism and efforts to achieve higher wages not justified by the amount of work put in. The party will actively involve itself in eliminating these trains of thought from society, expecting support from the trade unions and workers self-management bodies. Proper solutions in this sphere would serve to stabilize work forces and prevent excessive job migration. This will also serve to improve management efficiency, and thus raise society's standard of living.

Wages in the non-production sphere should be adapted to wages in the material sphere. However, here it is also necessary to establish wages which meet qualifications and individual work results. This should also serve to establish a proper wage structure for graduates of higher education establishments, giving preference to those with the highest grades.

The party will create a climate that encourages care for combatants, war invalids, and work veterans. The basic principle of the social benefits policy will be to apply this care primarily to those persons and families in greatest need of state care. The legal rules governing the granting of social benefits need to be set in order. Of course, nonsensical situations and abuse in this sphere must be removed. On a general level, the government must work out a program of changes. Following broad social consultations, especially with the trade unions, it will be presented at the Second National PZPR Conference. An annual review of pensions and the elimination of the so-called old portfolio of benefits will ensure a rise in the real value of pensions in this 5-year period.

Socialist social justice requires fair renumeration for work performed today or during one's former working life, on the one hand, and making sure that no one usurps the results of someone else's work on the other.

Speculation, foreign currency dealing, and psuedotourism must be eliminated with heightened severity. The profiteering by means of various kinds of machinations, which still occurs in the private sector, must be combated with all the strength of the law.

Other inflated incomes in this sector must be controlled more effectively by means of a system of income records, taxation policy, and the application of permissible limits of employment in specific industrial branches and in secondary employment. The competitiveness of medium-sized and small state and cooperative enterprises as well as small-scale production units must also be increased. These should be more efficient and flexible in their work, and should keep up with requirements and fashions.

Honest craftsmen have guaranteed stable conditions for professional activity. In this respect we confirm the policy worked out jointly with the SD.

These are the six major social issues on which the party is focusing during the present 5-year period and it will commit the government to tackling them, calling on the whole of society for its support. These are national problems whose solution requires active involvement by the PZPR, allied parties, and all the nation's patriotic forces. Together we will do everything to make the next few years provide society with a feeling of progress in implementing the future socioeconomic program, consolidating socialist democracy, and accelerating social and cultural development, and will make these years impart increasing confidence in a favorable tomorrow.

II. Basic Economic Tasks

The performance of economic tasks and introducing the economy onto the path of intensive development are a necessary condition for achieving social goals. There can be no progress in satisfying social needs without basic progress in the economy and without the creation of resources to satisfy these needs. One cannot circumvent the connection between creation and division. An increasingly broader understanding of this truth must be ensured. It must be present in the party's work and in all spheres of social life every day.

The draft plan for the present 5-year period foresees a 16-19 percent rise in the national income and a 24 percent rise in investment outlay compared with 1981-85. It is foreseen that consumption per Pole will increase by 9-11 percent. However, this will only be feasible if the material-intensiveness of production falls by 7.5-9.5 percent, if energy consumption per unit of national income falls in the region of 9-11 percent, and if productivity in industry increases by 16 percent.

The chief ways of intensifying economic development are:

-- Proceeding to the second stage of reform;

-- Accelerating scientific, technological, and organizational development;

-- Making fuller use of work resources, energy, raw materials, and fixed assets;

-- Increasing the economy's pro-export orientation;

-- Carrying out structural changes to the national economy;

-- Carrying out a general review of organizational structures in the economy and state.

1. The first and most important area is economic reform. The 10th PZPR Congress is firmly in favor of continuing and further improving the functioning of the reform that was started as a result of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress. The present qualitatively new stage of reforming our economy requires a resolute introduction of comprehensive solutions serving to improve economic efficiency. A faster balancing out of the market, setting price relations in order, reducing subsidies, consistently heeding the principle of self-finance by enterprises, increasing austerity and work discipline -- these are the basic goals of the second stage of economic reform. The congress is in favor of a rapid realization of these goals. The intensification of work in this direction should be preceded by a broad informative-consultative campaign.

Various mechanisms and instruments will be improved in line with the changes in the economy, while at the same time keeping the basic principles of the reform stable. The Economic Reform Commission continues to have an important role to play here.

The essence of the institutional changes is to improve the strategic functions of central management and planning and at the same time perpetuate the independence, self-management, and responsibility of enterprises and boost their initiative and energy. This will require, among other things, an appropriate shape to the system of assessing enterprises and a consolidation of the manager's position by means of legal regulations. A general review of managers should consolidate this trend. It is also necessary to increase the material and social position of the technical supervisory service.

Also necessary is a greater feeling of economic responsibility felt by enterprises, stricter rules governing finance, a full use of cost-effectiveness analyses during decision-making processes, a closer connection between financial and material planning, and a balancing out of the market.

The shaping of organizational structures in the economy must be subordinated to the country's long-term development strategy. Economic forecasts and cost-effectiveness analyses should dictate the choice of forms of organization. Apart from economic branches, which should be dominated by smaller enterprises, various forms of organizational concentration are necessary wherever this may accelerate scientific-technological progress and permit essential investments. Such concentration, however, cannot encourage monopolist practices.

Today it is essential to bring the principles of the reform to the lowest structures of production, to work brigades and individual posts. The brigade system of work organization, which permits better production results and better quality and work discipline, will be widely propagated in industry, construction, and other sectors of the economy. This also applies to such modern methods of work organization as partnerships and task teams set up by workers. Party organizations and cells should be active in implementing these collective forms of work organization.

At the same time it is necessary to permit broad publicity of the experience of those enterprises that make good use of the mechanisms of reform.

2. One of the most important tasks is to accelerate scientific, technological, and organizational progress. It is essential to improve existing and seek new economic and legal mechanisms and rules that guarantee an effective union between science and socioeconomic practice and that stimulate enterprises' initiative and desire for innovations. Scientific-production centers should be one such form of direct contact between science and industry. Conditions will be increased for a proper definition of long-term state scientific policy, which should establish paths and priorities in the development of individual sectors of research and inventiveness.

We are in favor of implementing the decisions of the Third Polish Science Congress, including the decision to increase spending on research and development to at least 3 percent of the national income by 1990. The increased tasks must be accompanied by an increase in investment outlay, better supplies of research and testing equipment, and greater quantities of scientific and technical literature. We will create conditions for the development of Polish scientific and technical thought and apply special care and respect to the creators of science, guaranteeing them an appropriate material status. Research funds should be concentrated primarily on the spheres set out in the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. Mechanization, automation, robotization should be widely applied, especially where modern, highly needed production may be achieved the most quickly, and where working conditions are particularly onerous and dangerous. Our country's energetic participation in the CEMA scientific-technological development program and in the similar Polish-Soviet program should support this activity.

We ask all scientific circles, national technical organizations, scientific and technical associations, aktivists in the inventions movement, and, most of all, young cadres to firmly pave the way for scientific-technological development in all spheres of life. It is also necessary to work out a suitable system of promoting inventions and innovations. Factory or interfactory technological development facilities will be created in order to make fuller use of the intellectual potential of engineers and technicians.

In all branches of the national economy, support will be given to the emergence of various forms of small work places in order to be the first to manufacture new products or employ modern technological processes.

In today's times, one of the basic tasks of the party and every cell and organization is to render comprehensive support to matters of scientific-technological progress.

3. A condition for further socioeconomic development is a fuller use of work reserves, energy and raw material resources, machinery, and equipment, and the elimination of waste caused by the bad quality of products.

At a time when the number of working age individuals will be 3-4 times greater than before, it is becoming particularly important to make full use of existing work reserves. These reserves are inherent in factories and in entire industrial branches. In many factories and institutions, actual working time is not 42 hours per week, but only about 30. The main reasons for this are bad work organization, low work discipline, and irregular deliveries.

A firm struggle must be waged against these phenomena. This is a joint matter for the economic administration, workers self-management bodies, and trade unions, and must encounter their full understanding for the sake of the real and vital interests of the work forces.

Changes to the labor law, the introduction of modern systems of organization, and an improvement in employment and wages policy should encourage a better use of work reserves.

Large reserves are inherent in production capital that is not fully used. An urgent task is to increase the number of shifts, especially in modern branches such as electrical goods, electronics, and machines. The manpower for the extra shifts should be obtained by transferring workers from antiquated and inefficient plants. This is particularly possible in large conurbations. The state administration and party cells should pave the way for these processes.

Work forces and their management should be made to expect more, and feel responsible for, rational exploitation of fixed assets, which will permit an optimal use of production resources and transportation. it is necessary to encourage and increase the requirement for a proper conservation and protection of machines, equipment, and buildings against corrosion and wear, as well as repair work, the reconditioning of parts, proper fuel management, adequate supply of spare parts, rational exploitation, and proper training of personnel.

A definite improvement is necessary in the saving of materials, so that a 1-percent rise in the national income may be achieved while increasing supplies of materials by only 0.4-0.5 percent. When establishing development and modernization tasks, enterprises should compare the planned figures for the individual consumption of labor, energy, and raw materials with the figures achieved by leading domestic and foreign producers.

Waste in the form of bad quality goods must be eliminated. Concern for high quality must be displayed at every work post. [paragraph continues]

Not only he who works badly is guilty of idleness, but also he who tolerates bad work.

A consistent application of fiscal sanctions and price, tax, and credit instruments, plus clear responsibility imposed on each worker, must make bad quality production unprofitable to anyone. The party will commit the government to firm action in this matter.

4. Efforts to increase exports and to intensify economic integration with CEMA countries are a most important condition for our economic development. This calls for decisively increasing the role of foreign trade in this 5-year period. Larger participation in the international division of labor is one of the basic prerequisites for accelerating economic growth, radically improving the effectiveness of economic management, raising the technological and quality standards of production, and increasing the flow of fabricating materials and goods to production and market places.

Export strategy should aim at:

-- Changes in the structure of production to make it possible to increase crucially the economy's export capability;

-- Consistently backing increases in profitable exports through investment and supply preferences and through an active fiscal and price policy.

The Bank for Export Development has a crucial role to play in promoting pro-export measures. We will improve the system of convertible currency allowances for enterprises in order to make their imports dependent on income from exports. It is necessary to stabilize the conditions under which enterprises administer such allowances.

Tackling and increasing export production should be given central attention by the party organizations in industrial enterprises and should become the primary aim of party aktivs and work forces. Export results will be some of the basic criteria for evaluating the performance of enterprise managements.

Comprehensive links with the economies of the CEMA countries, especially the USSR, will continue to play the most important role in our cooperation with foreign countries. Poland will actively participate in all activities within CEMA in order to ensure further progress in the process of socialist economic integration. We attach principal importance to fully realizing the decisions of the Moscow economic conference of CEMA countries in December 1985 and the long-term programs adopted as a result of this conference.

In our bilateral relations with CEMA countries we will seek to increase mutual trade, coproduction, and production specialization and to extensively promote new forms of cooperation through setting up joint enterprises, developing direct production and scientific-technological cooperation among enterprises and research units, and organizing joint investments.

Planning to develop our economy along pro-export lines, we declare once again our resolve to engage in partnerlike cooperation with all countries. Poland is for the creation of a new international economic order that is based on full equality, is favorable to development, and provides economic security for all countries.

Illegal restrictions applied against Poland have lost us billions and billions of zlotys, have retarded our efforts to overcome our economic crisis, and have greatly curbed our potential to repay our debts. We want to honor our obligations. Our ability to repay our debts must be based on our economy's development needs and real potential. [paragraph continues]

Aware that the ultimate solution to the problem of our debts depends on a decisive increase in the production and export of our economy, we expect that the creditor countries will cooperate with us in a realistic way and will give up attempts to discriminate against us in economic matters.

5. The need to accelerate structural changes in the economy has grown for many years now. These changes must include improvements in the effectiveness of economic management and of competitiveness in foreign markets. It is necessary to accelerate the development of those branches and sectors of industry that lead in promoting technological progress, in expanding export capability, in eliminating production bottlenecks, and in increasing the processing of domestic raw materials and fuels. In particular, this applies to sectors such as electronics, electrical engineering, controling and measuring equipment, pharmaceuticals, and small-scale chemistry. The increased share of these sectors in overall production should help lower the material- and energy-intensiveness of the national income.

We must not postpone the implementation of structural changes. We must modernize the existing potential and create conditions for the accelerated development of the sectors and enterprises that already produce modern goods and promote progress. The central authority's duty is to determine the lines of change and to adjust investment and credit policy to them. The task of enterprises is to make changes in the nature of production, to modernize production, to accelerate the modernization of products, and to adapt them more effectively to the needs of the market and exports.

Structural changes must conform with the severe criteria of effectiveness. In this connection, assisted by the chief technical organization and other organizations and associations, the government should make urgent reviews and verifications of the development programs relating to individual branches of industry, to technologies, and goods. It is necessary to eliminate from these programs whatever does not conform with modernity criteria and does not guarantee decisive decreases in material- and energy-intensiveness.

Investment policy must promote structural changes. In this 5-year period investments outlays, especially those on production, will increase faster than those on consumption. A rational exploitation of these outlays will call -- especially in the first years of the 5-year period -- for financing the tasks that are at a highly advanced stage of implementation. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the funds for purchasing machines and equipment and for modernizing production assets at the expense of construction work.

Improving the effectiveness of investments, especially cutting down construction schedules, is the most important task of investment policy because only this can produce dividends from our outlays not later than this 5-year period.

Investment planning must seek to lower costs and conserve materials without lowering the quality of investments. New design and technological solutions should ensure conservation of energy in the running of projects, which should be of high technological quality.

The necessary expansion of the fuel and energy base must go hand in hand with the greatest possible economic and administrative insistence that fuel and energy must be conserved and that wasteful technologies and procedures must be abandoned.

Poland's development needs and position in Europe make it always necessary for us to better exploit and improve land, air, maritime, and river transportation. The party is for a consistent implementation of the state's maritime policy. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to increase the economic effectiveness of maritime enterprises and their influence on the country's balance of payments and to continue the modernization of maritime harbors, shipyards, the merchant navy, and the fishing fleet in order, among other things, to ensure the economic profitability of fishing. It is necessary to create conditions for the total and economically justified exploitation of the shipyard industry's potential. It is necessary to standardize and strengthen the administration of our Baltic zone, to improve the exploitation of this zone, and to halt the pollution of the maritime environment.

We will accelerate railroad electrification and modernize and expand the repair and industrial base of railroads, automobiles, shipping, harbors, and airports. We will intensify capital repairs of roads. Crucial improvements in city transportation are most necessary. We will make crucial progress in communications and telecommunications. The government will draw up a program for expanding the production capabilities of the railroad rolling stock in the next 5-year period.

The biggest production reserves of transportation are present in rationalization, which should be based on business accounting and on the necessary organizational and administrative measures taken by the government. We must crucially tighten the conditions under which railroad and automobile stock are issued. In this 5-year period it is necessary to begin the production of modern diesel trucks and trailers of various sizes.

6. The congress regards it as necessary to carry out general reviews of the functioning of the organizational structures in the economy and the state in order to modernize and streamline management, rationalize the levels and structure of employment, and curb red tape. These reviews carried out with the help of wide-ranging verification of structures will shore up the economic reform and generally improve the efficiency of the state's functioning.

These comprehensive reviews should:

-- Finally adjust the functioning of the central state authority to the modified system of administration and define the functions and structures of the ministries as bodies that implement government policy vis-a-vis sectors of the economy;

-- Improve to the highest degree the organizational structures of the economy and the technological and economic features of its individual sectors and differentiate between the so-called supra-enterprise structures on the basis of clear criteria of cost effectiveness analysis;

-- Carry out extensive rationalization of employment in enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions and better deploy and exploit manpower.

An important tool of these reviews should be the method of verifying the functions of the individual organizational units and jobs. This verificaton should objectively determine the standards of the organization and usefulness of individual units, the rationality of the structure of employment, and the work organization within these units. This should result in functional and organizational improvements in state administrative bodies, communal service, trade, general services, education, culture, health services, and the regular manpower of the social organizations subsidized by the state. Public views should be extensively taken into account during these reviews.

Office regulations should also be cut down with the help of the evaluation of the laws carried out by the Legislative Council in 1985.

The party-government commission assisted by representatives of scientific communities, economic practitioners, and sociopolitical activists should be in charge of these complicated measures.

We appeal to representatives of the PRON, the Polish Academy of Sciences, universities, the people's councils, workers self-management bodies, trade unions, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Polish Economic Society, and the top technical organization to participate in this commission. The worker-peasant inspectorates should also participate as far as possible in review and verification work.

7. The state's farm policy must be improved at all times. Farming must be a strong element of the entire economy. There will be no modern Poland without modern rural areas.

The 10th Congress fully approves of and confirms the farm policy devised by the party and the ZSL. This policy will be consistently continued because it helps solve the great problems of providing increasingly better food for the people and of improving the living and working conditions of the rural population.

Taking into account the special determining factors of the development of socialist relations in farming, the party recognizes the permanent equality of all farming sectors. Encouraging socialist changes in farming and in rural areas, the party declares that these changes can be implemented on the basis of one's completely voluntary choice of the system of farming.

Farms will be evaluated in line with their production and economic results, and those that exploit their potentials in the best possible way will be adjudged as good farms.

Economic mechanisms that ensure the profitability of farm production will help the good farms in all three sectors of farming, will stimulate changes for the better at middling and weak farms, and will eliminate bad farms with low production. Economic and organizational solutions should take into account differences in the peculiarities of individual regions.

We will support increases in farm production, especially plant production, which determine animal production. We will increase the supply of farm equipment and industrial means of production, strengthen self-management groups, and increase the effectiveness of the activities of the social and trade union organizations in rural areas, especially agricultural circles.

The esteem and respect enjoyed by farmers obliges them to acquire and constantly improve job qualifications. This applies especially to those who take over farms and to all those who have farmed and will farm for many years to come. We offer these farmers the training facilities provided for by secondary and university vocational establishments, further training centers, and advisory organizations. Farmers should be more conscientious in observing the duty of acquiring the necessary vocational training and further training.

The most important tasks in this 5-year period are to:

-- Create conditions for developing and modernizing food production, which makes it necessary to increase investments to at least the extent stipulated for the entire national economy; in addition, it is necessary to increase outlays on the development of the food industry and the industries turning out production equipment for farming and the food economy; this increase should be higher than the increase planned for the entire area of material production;

-- Ensure that the supply of all production means for farming and other spheres of food production is large enough to guarantee the achievements of the planned production targets;

-- Increase the area of reclaimed farmland from 448,000 hectares in 1981-1985 to at least 700,000 hectares in this 5-year period;

-- Greatly increase the use of pesticides and the use of 210-215 kg of mineral fertilizers and 200-250 kg of lime per hectare in 1990; one way to obtain these increases is to use larger quantities of magnesium lime and to adjust the level of fertilizing to the needs stemming from the consistently carried out and skillfully exploited verification of soils;

-- Intensify scientific research to meet the needs of farming and food production and, especially, actively and effectively exploit scientific achievements and farming practices;

-- Increase the quantity and improve the quality of spare parts as well as equipment and machines used for the comprehensive mechanization of work;

-- Intensify the work connected with the construction and modernization of water pipelines, sewers, roads, and energy and telephone networks.

In 1990 Polish farming should seek to produce about 25 million metric tons of cereals, 17-17.5 million metric tons of sugar beets, and 1-1.1 million metric tons of oleaginous plants, and should supply the socialized purchasing stations with 2.2-2.5 million metric tons of livestock in terms of meat and about 12 billion liters of milk.

We will take special care of farmlands, which should be better protected against degradation, misuse for nonfarming purposes, and bad exploitation. We will support the development of workers garden plots because they increase the flow of farm produce for the population.

The party regards as especially useful those activities that seek to concentrate farmlands, particularly small private farms, because such a concentration is one of the basic elements of production increases and of improvements in the conditions of the families supported by farming. We will create conditions and issue legal regulations to encourage the integration of farmlands.

The intensification of the production of the farms run by peasants who work in industry will be effected by mechanization services and by the expansion of cooperative and specialist links with the farm industry and socialized farms.

All producer cooperatives and state farms should continue to develop into centers of high farm production and technological, organizational, social, and cultural progress and should influence agriculture as a whole. Economic results will be the basic criterion of their performance. The solutions provided by the economic reform and the flexible forms of comprehensive management of assets and soil will make it possible to achieve desirable results.

We will support the peasant cooperative movement enriched with various forms of collective farming. We fully support the development of the rural cooperative movement in areas such as the procurement of farm produce and supplies, and the struggle against all abuses against farmers. We will improve the flow of goods to the rural areas, including coal and equipment that ensures a better combustion of coal. [paragraph continues]

It is also necessary to ensure that the rural population has a better access to culture, that young rural people are able to advance socially, that nurseries and kindergartens are available, and that services are expanded.

As for forestry, our top task is to improve the health and increase the comprehensive usefulness of woods. This calls for a rational use of timber, a more effective struggle against pests, better measures against industrial pollution, improvements in the genetic properties of trees, and development of the cultivation of fast-growing trees. The national parks should enjoy special care.

The comprehensive mechanization of forestry work will be developed and conditions will be created for the development of construction, including housing construction, in order to improve the living conditions of forestry workers.

We will also take action in order to increase the rational exploitation of raw materials and the industrial processing of timber, especially timber scrap in forests and in industry.

III. Tasks of Developing Social Life

Efforts to strengthen the leading position of the workers class are the guarantee of implementing the aims of socialism. The alliance of the workers and peasant classes, which is the basis of our political system, is of fundamental importance for socialist construction. The consolidation of the alliance of the workers and peasant classes as well as of the intelligentsia is dictated by the unity of the aims of the entire world of labor.

Playing a leading role in the political system, the party watches over the compatibility of the state's activities with the working people's interests and makes sure that citizens, especially the workers class, have a decisive influence on solving the country's problems.

Social organizations and creative and professional associations, which represent the interests of their members and the communities in which they operate, help to trigger their militancy, favorably affect the people's awareness, propagate the humanist values of socialism, and stimulate cultural aspirations. These organizations are important allies of the party in the accomplishment of social aims. We will continue to create conditions for their development, for boosting their militancy, for expanding their field of activity, and for promoting their programmatic and organizational independence.

1. The rebirth of trade unions is an important sociopolitical fact. Trade unions are an essential component part of the socialist system and are able to play effectively their role as servants of the workers class and of the remaining groups of working people. The 10th PZPR Congress approves the PZPR's policy toward the reborn trade unions and confirms the topicality of the decisions made by the 10th Central Committee Plenum in this regard. It is our wish that these decisions affect the state's socioeconomic policy and express and protect the working people's occupational and social interests. At the same time, we expect that trade unions will be bolder in inspiring and supporting all forms of militancy in the process of work, in public life, and in the innovation movement and will promote efforts toward better work organization and discipline and toward greater professional responsibility and pride. We also expect that trade unions will devote more attention to culture, sports, and tourism and will materially support these spheres of life of the work forces.

Ensuring supplies of goods, the development of services, the construction of nurseries and kindergartens, better working and living conditions for workers, especially for working women, and the solution of the working people's housing situation constitute an important task for trade unions.

Through its members that are active in trade unions the party will support the development of their class orientation.

2. The party views workers self-management bodies as some of the basic and permanent elements of socialist democracy.

Regarding self-management bodies as one of the three main pillars of the economic reform, the party expresses its firm resolve to take action in order to increase the participation of the work forces in enterprise management and in encouraging the widest sections of workers and work forces to take responsibility for the fates of enterprises.

The party will resolutely counter all attempts to violate the powers of self-management bodies and will strengthen their authority and importance.

The congress takes the view that the present form of self-management bodies, which was developed on the party's inspiration and which enjoys the support of the work forces, has passed the test of life. Workers self-management bodies have made crucial contributions toward developing positive processes in the economy and increasing the interest of workers in the general results of economic management. The cooperation between these bodies, the people's councils, and territorial self-government bodies merits support.

It is also necessary to improve the cooperation between managing cadres in enterprises, the founding bodies, and workers self-management bodies. There should also be a partnerlike cooperation among social organizations in enterprises. Party organizations and cells will encourage all their partners to promote such cooperation. workers self-management bodies should become schools of socialist democracy, of workers attitudes as joint managers of enterprises, of rational thinking, and of increased militancy. This can be done only by self-management bodies that operate in accordance with the interests and laws of the socialist state, that possess necessary powers, and that enjoy the support of workers, especially of the workers class.

3. The establishment of the private farmers' trade unions is an important sociopolitical fact.

Unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations can effectively play their roles by helping to elevate the status of farmers and by militating for better working and living conditions of the rural population. It is our wish that they exert their influence on the state's farm policy and express and protect farmers' occupational and social interests. This will be expedited by the daily implementation of the resolution of the 10th Joint Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee and of the Sejm law on social and professional organizations of farmers. The party will support this implementation. At the same time, the party expects that trade unions will inspire and support all kinds of militancy in favor of increasing farm production through creating social conditions so that it is possible to fully exploit all the opportunities of private farming, especially opportunities for using land and fixed assets.

4. Efforts to foster the young generation's commitment toward the development of socialist Poland and toward the creation of conditions for young people's effective study, work, and recreation are an important target of the party and the socialist state. The congress confirms the need for the further daily implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and of the Sejm law on youth affairs. At the same time, we take the view that young people are themselves responsible for exploiting their opportunities in study, work, and sociopolitical life and that the young generation's vital problems can be solved only with their own active participation.

Aside from study work, production pledges, and labor competition, the young generation and its organizations should devote special attention to activities in the field of progress and culture in daily life, health, correct physical development, and the proper exploitation of leisure time. Expecting that young people will take initiative, the party is in favor of extending the area of their responsibility for the country's development. We expect that young people and their organizations will inspire and participate in the great social movement in favor of the scientific-technological revolution and innovations in important spheres of life. The state and economic administration will create the necessary conditions for this movement.

The party will give comprehensive backing to the socialist organizations of the ZMS, ZMW, the Polish Scout Union, and the Union of Polish Students in their efforts to expand their ranks, to gain in programmatic and organizational prowess, and to affect to an ever increasing extent the patriotic attitudes and commitment of the young generation of Poles.

5. We will take consistent action to improve and develop education as laid down in the resolution of the 24th Central Committee Plenum.

In the coming years the party will focus its attention on strengthening the socialist schools' functions of instruction and upbringing, on ensuring the necessary study conditions for the increasing numbers of children and young people, and on developing a model concept of the system of national education to fit in with the needs of the 21st century.

The accomplishment of these tasks makes it necessary to:

-- Change the programmatic curricula and educational methods in schools in such a way as to ensure a more comprehensive development of individuals and to train them so they are able to cope with the challenge of the scientific-technological revolution; it is also necessary to devise and implement the concept of upbringing that provides for training for work through work;

-- Introduce into vocational education more extensive training programs, ones that increase the graduates' opportunities for employment and make it easier for them to acquire new skills in their professional work; it is also necessary to modernize young people's practical training and to enable some of them to become experts in handling production equipment through greater practical cooperation between their schools and industrial enterprises;

-- Obtain further progress of leveling off the educational opportunities of children and youngsters from different communities; kindergarten education will be expanded and increasingly better conditions to enable worker and peasant youths to enjoy all kinds of education will be created; at the same time, we will promote in all schools the system that ensures that the most talented youths can fully develop their interests and talents; lessons and instruction outside of the normal curricula and better educational care will be increased for this purpose;

-- Change the system of teacher training in order to meet more effectively our needs in educational personnel and to raise teachers' qualifications as educators and mentors of young people; one way to do this is to expand and strengthen university courses for prospective teachers and to increase the importance of teaching studies; the party is for constant efforts to raise the social significance and material conditions of teachers; one of the most urgent tasks is to solve the difficult housing situation of teachers in villages and small townships;

-- Provide such building and teaching facilities as to be able to improve gradually teaching conditions;

-- Ensure that students and teachers obtain their books and aids in good time, supply better school equipment, improve student transportation, guarantee better medical care, especially better periodical medical tests, and increase the number of students receiving extra food;

-- Devise a new concept of adult education in order to meet more effectively the aspirations of the working people and the needs of the country's socioeconomic development; this can be done through an efficient system of continuous education, which also includes universities for workers and peasants and an open university.

The consistent implementation of these tasks will provide a basis for a thoroughgoing modernization of the national education system in the nineties. The model concept of the national education system meeting the requirements of the 21st century will have been drawn up and submitted to the people for evaluation by the end of 1988.

Increasing the effectiveness of education and upbringing is a particularly important task for universities. For this reason in the coming 5-year period we will seek to:

-- Zero in the universities' activities on qualitative changes in education, on the discipline of instruction, and on improvements in the quality and punctuality of studies;

-- Modernize study curricula and plans and vary the structure, nature, and duration of studies so as to achieve decisive improvements in the quality of educating and upbringing cadres and to prepare universities for the present and proposed changes in the country's economic-technological and sociocultural development and for the coming increases in the population;

-- Improve the programs and methods of instructing the Marxist-Leninist social sciences in order to increase the impact of these sciences on the process of upbringing and on students' socialist attitudes and model behavior;

-- Strengthen the quality of the upbringing functions of universities and create conditions in order to enable students to increase their participation in the management of their schools;

-- Create a policy of scientific cadres' training that makes it possible for talented academic instructors to develop their abilities and obtain promotion with speed; this policy will also take into account the conditions under which cadres move from universities to industry and other areas of economic public life;

-- Make consistent efforts to ensure that academic instructors participate in the process of socialist upbringing;

-- Modernize the system of university management and improve the principles of academic self-government;

-- Work out long-term forecasts about the needs of cadres with university training and ensure that these cadres are employed more effectively through improvements in the process of their employment and through other means; universities' recommendations with regard to employment of graduates should take into account their study performance and attitudes;

-- Relate more closely the purpose of studies to the country's socioeconomic practice so that, for one thing, results of scientific research can find a better application; the social councils at universities as well as other bodies should play a significant role in this regard;

-- Improve the organization of university scientific research in order to effect its rational concentration.

To accomplish these tasks it will be necessary to increase university funds.

6. Further progress in fostering the socialist way of life calls for continuous efforts to raise the social significance of culture.

The broad meaning of culture is to us the way of life of the people. The development of the people's creative talents depends on the extent to which people participate in culture and in the values produced by it.

Culture helps to develop people's attitudes and conduct, to enrich their intellectual needs, and to foster their humanist ideals. As a rule, culture has been in our history a source of inspiration. It has rallied our people around great causes, has promoted ideals of progress, and has inspired patriotic community. Its leading social streams have helped to mobilize generations of Poles around the idea of democracy and justice, to wind people's hearts and minds for the cause of the workers, and to make an invaluable contribution toward the construction of our socialist fatherland. The cultural policy of the party and the state is meant to strengthen socialist awareness, to protect the achievements and progressive traditions of our national culture, and to create increasingly better conditions for the development and propagation of creative work. The National Cultural Council, which is a body of social consultations and control, has important tasks to accomplish in this regard.

Respecting creative people's right to make their own artistic inquiries and novel proposals, the party will seek to ensure that our cultural life is determined by the works possessing great humanist and ideological qualities, works that are close to the requirements and experience of the workers class and all the working people and that tackle historical and contemporary subjects in the spirit of socialist ideals.

The openness of our cultural policy means that it seeks agreement, dialogue, and cooperation with all streams that are not against the principles of the socialist system. This openness means that we pursue our activities in such a way as to integrate creative communities and to tie them permanently to the cause of Poland's development. This policy is being ruled and will be ruled by objective criteria such as the value of various works and not by subjective criteria such as the vagaries of one's political past.

At the same time, the party will resolutely oppose the efforts of the antisocialist forces and foreign subversive centers to turn our cultural life into an arena of ideological and political struggle against the interests of the socialist state and Polish people.

Cultural policy is widely open to the achievements of the world's arts, especially of those created by the socialist countries. At the same time, it is important always to ensure that Polish arts are present abroad on an ever increasing scale.

The Ninth Congress resolution stresses that the principal yardstick of the development of the society's culture is the increase in the extent and quality of the working masses' participation in creating and responding to culture. [paragraph continues]

This basic task is still valid, and that is why we think that it is of particular importance to overcome the still existing disproportions that mark our efforts to meet cultural aspirations of the individual communities and regions of the country. To accomplish this task it is necessary to:

-- Draw up and implement the program of cultural education for all our people, especially children and youths; this should be done by the mass media; the system of cultural, educational, and artistic institutions; social organizations; and by the greater influence of inspiring ideological artistic criticism;

-- Increase the production of books to eight books per inhabitant in 1990, of movies, television programs, records, tapes, video cassettes, tape recorders, and video recorders and ensure that standards of cultural facilities, especially of the programs devised for the masses, are better and better;

-- Stimulate the activities of the party, trade unions, youth organizations, cultural associations, and departments concerned in favor of propagating culture in industrial enterprises, townships, and villages;

-- Increase funds to meet the increased needs of artistic institutions and cultural units and fully exploit opportunities provided for by the law on the Cultural Development Fund;

-- Promote a cohesive system of training cultural cadres.

Attaching great importance to active participation of basic social communities in culture, the congress instructs all state administrative bodies to implement the long-term program for cultural development and draws their special attention to the issue of the availability of cultural goods for the working people and for new generations of adults. We will counter trends toward curbing this availability for various reasons, including tight funds and increased prices of such goods. That is why it is necessary to increase social contributions toward financing cultural projects, especially libraries, houses of culture, and other cultural facilities. The social and cultural movement and artistic amateurs, who contribute original values to our cultural life and help to foster active and creative attitudes, need more effective support and care.

Television, the press, and radio are important instruments in promoting culture and its democratization. These media should boost their militancy and improve the quality of their activities in this regard.

7. Over the coming years the mass media will occupy an increasingly important role in the implementation of the party's economic strategy; social policy; the economic education process; and in cultivating historical, legal, moral, and civic awareness.

This is why it is a matter of fundamental importance to continually enrich both the form and content of television, radio, and the press, and to truly raise their quality and appeal. The media should propagate socialist and patriotic values, the party program, and the ethic of pride and skill on one's work; encourage interest in scientific and technological progress; and provide extensive information about the contemporary world, its problems and hopes and the dangers to which it is exposed.

We will consistently work toward strengthening the role of the mass media in providing working people with reliable and extensive information; in expressing their opinions and views; in extending openness in public life which is essential for socialist democracy; in excercising social control; in publicizing the achievements of outstanding people; and in criticizing neglect and social ills.

The realization of these tasks calls for constant improvements in the system for directing the mass media so as to increase editorial responsibility for the implementation of party policy contained in the program. The party will take a keen interest in raising the role and social status of journalists as workers on the ideological front; will strive to eliminate obstacles that prevent access to sources of information; will create conditions for responsible and effective press criticism; and will counter all attempts to silence or disregard such criticism or to violate the principles of the press law. Steps will be taken to ensure that there is a systematic increase in the size of print runs of newspapers and periodicals, and of daily newspapers in particular. This should mean that by the end of the 5-year period there will be 108 copies of papers and periodicals for every inhabitant of Poland.

The program for the modernization of printing works will be implemented consistently so as to improve the quality of printing and to reduce printing time. A thorough analysis will be conducted of the range of titles offered by the Polish press in order to ascertain the degree to which it meets public needs and covers all areas of interest.

In view of the particular importance of radio and television, the most widespread forms of the mass media, a long-term program for the development of radio and television ought to be drawn up and implemented. The program should take account of the following needs inter alia:

-- To extend the second television channel to the entire country and to increase the role of regional editors in the channel's programming.

-- To create conditions for transmission and reception of television programs using satellite technology within the framework of cooperation between socialist states.

8. Physical culture, tourism, and rest are important elements of life in a socialist society.

Having an important preventative and rehabilitational function, they will be used to a greater extent that hitherto to improve the health of the nation; to enhance ties between people; to improve occupational efficiency; and to make better use of leisure time. Physical culture, tourism, and rest ought to have a more tangible effect on the psychological development of children and young people, to more effectively create habits and patterns of behavior that encourage a healthy life-style.

The party recognizes the need to raise the importance of physical culture and tourism in satisfying social needs; in creating the modern man -- a citizen of a socialist state; and in combating manifestations of social evils, especially among young people.

A program for increasing opportunities for active and mass recreation for the entire population will be drawn up and gradually implemented.

The further expansion of all these areas calls for the creation of appropriate material and organizational conditions, for improvements in economic and financial mechanisms, and for broader involvement and support from all the cells of the state administration and social forces.

We will strive to attain a gradual improvement in facilities, including sports school facilities; to reduce regional and community disparities in this area; and to increase the production and quality of equipment. It is also essential to undertake institutional activities in the field of competitive sport in order to ensure high standards and high moral values.

IV. On Strengthening the Socialist State, Enhancing Democracy, and Furthering National Understanding

1. The party will continue its policy of strengthening the Polish People's Republic -- a socialist and democratic state; the fundamental composition of national existence; and the development of the Polish nation. The party will strengthen the position of the PPR in the community of socialist states and in the entire international community. The party will enrich and expand democracy, and will work to increase effective participation by workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people in the functioning of state institutions: the Sejm, people's councils, and control and state administration organs. The party will train its members and inspire the training of all citizens in a spirit of respect for the state and its organs and representatives, and respect for the law and observance of the law.

During the period since the Ninth Extraordinary Congress much has been done to effect the socialist renewal of social and political relations. A broad system of social consultation has developed -- a valuable achievement of socialist renewal. The principle of openness in public life has been adopted and implemented; the scope of social control has been extended; self-government and independence for social organizations and associations have been strengthened; conditions have been created for open criticism in the mass media; and adherence to the principles of socialist law observance has been enhanced in all areas. This is a great and joint achievement of the party, its allied parties, and all the forces brought together in the PRON.

The 10th Congress states that the party is resolved to progress further along this path. The party unanimously and resolutely favors taking the process of socialist renewal a stage further, in the spirit of the slogan: Extend accord and fight with more determination. We are for extending national accord around the most vital interests of the nation and state, and are for supporting accord in matters such as socioeconomic development, social justice, democratization, ideological tolerance; sovereignty, and peace. At the same time, it will be necessary to wage an intensified struggle against those who harm the stability of the nation and the state.

The party believes that conditions will mature permitting the further development and enhancement of the instruments of socialist democracy and enabling these instruments to acquire a permanent character in the form of amendments to the PPR Constitution. Improvements in the electoral code for people's councils and the Sejm will be of great importance. The democratic process of selecting and consulting with candidates for places on representative bodies and for state posts should be expanded and put into operation throughout the state system. It should be a matter of constant concern that workers and peasants receive appropriate representation in elected organs. In conjunction with the PRON and after extensive social consultation, the possibility of new, stronger local self-government organs should be examined. Proposals to create public spokesman for civil rights and to set up socioeconomic councils attached to voivodship people's councils should also be acted upon.

During the coming years, particular attention ought to be devoted to strengthening all state organs and to raising their level of activity.

The party will take steps to see to it that the entire state mechanism serves the process of implementing socialist reforms and changes; that administrative efficiency, effectiveness, and reliability are enhanced; and that social discipline an law-abidingness are deepened.

2. The system of alliance and cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL and the SD has passed its historical test during the last 40 years and during recent troubled times. [paragraph continues]

We will enhance its achievements by enriching the policy of cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL and SD. We are steadfast in our support for cooperation with all organizations that base themselves on the institutional principles of the PPR: associations of lay Catholics and Christians and other social organizations and associations.

3. The party respects and acknowledges the achievements of the PRON to date; a movement that is building and extending national understanding. We will work to enhance the role and importance of the PRON. We are in favor of the PRON acting as a patron for actions that improve everyday life, and of the movement working for the comprehensive development of the country, for an improvement in the quality of work, and for efficient management and order in the fatherland. We are in favor of the movement creating a platform for the voicing of various postulates and views. The initiative proposing the creation of a Social Consutlative Committee attached to the State Council with the active participation of the PRON National Council and the creation of corresponding citizens' committees attached to voivodship people's councils needs to be examined and discussed.

4. The party judges the work of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club during the eighth Sejm session positively. Deputies made an important contribution to the implementation of socialist reforms in all areas of life and to restoring Poland's international position.

The PZPR Sejm Deputies Club will ensure the policies of the party are implemented through the activities of the Sejm. Some plenary sessions of the Central Committee will be held jointly with the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club to this end. The subjects of these meetings ought to be social and economic matters of the greatest importance. Sejm deputies who are party members will attach particular importance to the Sejm's functions in law-making, in defining the directions of state activity, and in exercising control activities. The party will require great activeness on the part of party deputies and that these deputies maintain their ties with the electorate. The party also attaches great importance to the efficient functioning of organs that assist the Sejm, such as the Socioeconomic Council, and the Experts and Specialists Team.

5. We will consistently implement the policy of strengthening people's councils as regional organs of state power and as fundamental organs of self-government for working people. Steps should be taken to ensure that councils at all levels utilize all the powers and rights that are granted them under the law on people's councils and regional self-government of 1983. Proposals on granting additional powers to councils that show thrift and initaitive will be submitted. Teams of PZPR council members working together with ZSL, SD and non-party council members ought to be the driving force behind council activity.

6. The Polish People's Armed Forces under the ideological leadership of the party, faithfully serves the Fatherland, guards the borders of the socialist state and ensures conditions of peace for national existence and the secure and socialist development of the country. By strengthening its bonds with working people, it makes an important contribution to the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Fatherland. It contributes to scientific and technological progress, and to training highly skilled, ideologically committed, and selfless people. The party will work consistently at ensuring that the state's defense capacity is improved, and will see to the comprehensive development of the Armed Forces and the patriotic and defense training of society, and of young people in particular.

7. The party judges the changes that have occurred in the legal system as a result of implementing policy stemming from the Ninth Extraordinary Congress positively. The laws of the PPR should always faithfully reflect the interests and aspirations of working people. The 10th Congress supports stabilization and cohesion in the legal system. [paragraph continues]

This process will be assisted by consolidating socialist legal awareness; improving the work of the state and economic administration; and strengthening the legal protection accorded the citizen. Changes in the legal system should be limited to the essential minimum.

The party will continue to actively develop the social front in the struggle for the moral health of society and in the struggle against all forms of social and economic evils, especially against alcoholism, parasitism, waste, and uneconomical management.

The party will see to it that law observance is strengthened in the state, in social organizations, and among citizens as a whole. The principle that the law is the same for everybody must be consistently observed. An important role in this area has to be performed by institutions and employees in the field of administering justice; by prosecutor's offices; by the citizens militia and the security service; by court and office of state prosecutor control of administrative decisions, by the Tribunal of the State and the Tribunal of the Constitution; and by the workers -peasant Inspectorate. The party creates a climate of public support for these organs.

8. The party attaches great importance to ensuring the full realization of the principle of freedom of conscience and religion, and to participation by all citizens, regardless of their ideological views, in work for the good of the country.

The party is opposed to the illegal use of pressure in matters concerning freedom of conscience and religion and will consistently strive to ensure that the constitutional principles concerning religion are fully observed, including the principle of the separation of church and state and the secular character of public institutions. The party respects and appreciates the humanistic and civic contribution to national progress made by individual churches and religious associations.

On the basis of these principles, we will oppose all abuses of religious life directed against the state, the legal order, or the interests of the PPR state, and will oppose attempts to clericalize social life.

The party proceeds from the assumption that it is not only possible and necessary to maintain permanent relations with the Catholic Church and other religious denominations but that there should also be long-term cooperation with the state in many areas of life that are of vital importance for national interests. There should be cooperation in the following areas in particular: the defense of peace as the supreme good for our entire nation and all mankind; the enhancement of civic virtues and the cultivation of a positive work ethic; action against manifestations of social and moral evils; the protection of society's moral health; the protection of national monuments and buildings, protection of the beauty of our natural environment; and issues concerning health and social assistance. We express the hope that all these matters will constitute an area for increasingly fruitful cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church and all the churches and religious denominations in the country.

V. Improving Party Activity

Guided by the congress resolution and the statute adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress, the party has strengthened its Marxist-Leninist ideological identity, its unity, its ability to act and its bond with the workers class, and it has preserved its directing role in the state by restoring its leading role in society and by maintaining its class character.

The main burden of party work is being gradually transfered to basic organizations. These organizations are becoming more active in shaping and expressing class and workers' opinions and initiatives, in places of work and in the countryside. Their ideological life is being gradually enriched and discipline is improving. The most important task for the entire party is the further strengthening of basic party organizations. One of the next sessions of the PZPR Central Committee should be devoted to this subject. This goal should also be served by conducting individual interviews with all party members before the National Delegate Conference and the 11th Congress.

There has been an improvement in intraparty information, and the availability of material for ideological work and for disseminating knowledge about economic laws and mechanisms. Through political and ideological work in various communities the party intends to eliminate the neglect and superficiality in ideological and training work that has accumulated over many years. The principles of democratic centralism have been restored. The trend toward a reduction in the size of party ranks has been arrested and during the last year reversed. There has been an influx of new candidate members, of workers and young people in particular. These changes -- which were begun well and are being advanced in certain areas -- constitute a long-term process that continues to require the conscious involvement of the entire party and all its organizations and echelons.

The PZPR National Delegate Conference held in March 1984 played an important role in the realization of the line of socialist renewal and in strengthening the party and the state.

The 10th Congress confirmed the need to continue the line of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and to continue it in all areas of intraparty life.

The party will continually analyse important social phenomena, both on the national scale and at community and local levels, and on the basis of these analyses it will propose improvements to existing solutions or the introduction of new solutions.

1. A basic condition for performing the party role of serving the workers class, working people, and the nation, of leading society, and of guiding the state is the constant and creative use of the princples of Marxism-Leninism in party work.

This calls for the creative development of theory, and the ability to skillfully employ theoretical principles in clarifying issues connected with socialist development. While observing the inviolable right of open intraparty discussion and creating a climate conducive to bold initiatives and innovation, the party will stimultaneously wage an uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of opportunism or conservatism.

The ideological activeness of Marxism in party life should be supported by solid and systematic research activity, pertinent criticism, and creative discussion stemming from the nature of Marxism-Leninism. An important role in the realization of these postulates should be played by the party academic community and the Polish Academy of Social Sciences.

The strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party requires every party member to know the fundamental principles of our ideology well; to distinguish himself by possessing a class understanding of contemporary processes and political, social, and economic issues; and to possess ideological motivation. A particularly important task for party and general education is a class and principle-based explanation of phenomena that are currently taking place within capitalism and in the international arena.

2. The party employs political methods in its work and rejects all manifestations of trends toward administrativism and bureaucratism. The 10th Congress draws the attention of basic party organizations and party echelons at all levels to the dangers posed by the emergence of such trends. Frequent meetings between representatives of all echelons and party members and non-party persons are therefore necessary.

The party will improve and continually maintain a high level of activeness in party teams on representative organs, self-government bodies, and in professional and social organizations. Party members in all cells of socialist democracy have a duty to set out the party line, to unite non-party members around it; and to ensure that these cells make full use of their legal and statutory rights and that they discharge all their political, social, economic, and educational tasks. Continual and thoughtful work with teams of party members is one of the basic responsibilities of party echelons because these teams constitute the main way in which the party operates in the institutions of socialist democracy. The 10th Congress recommends that the party echelons at all levels establish various forms of advisory teams whose membership is composed of both party members and non-party specialists.

3. Cadre policy is an important element of the party's directing role in the state. The 10th Congress obligates the entire party to observe the "Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy." The principle of party support for candidates for managerial and leadership posts who are the best suited professionally, ethically, and politically, regardless of whether they are members of the party or not, is inviolable.

The party regards it as its particular duty to support the candidatures of outstanding workers and farmers for positions on elected bodies. It will promote justified vocational and social advancement of representatives of the younger generation. The party will actively support putting into effect the clear right of all citizens to hold positions in the state and in all areas of national life.

The party places the greatest demands on candidates for managerial and leadership posts. The 10th Congress draws attention to the fact that no echelon, including the Central Committee, has the right to recommend someone for a managerial position without first seeking the opinion of the candidate's basic party organization. The 10th Congress points out that loss of recommendation requires party members to resign from the positions they hold. The party supports a planned cadre policy, of which the essential elements are the rotation and efficient distribution of cadre, and the creation, renewal, and appropriate use of the cadre reserve.

The entire party, all its organizations, echelons, and control and auditing commissions, must ensure that the principles of cadre policy are correctly implemented. The 10th Congress fully affirms the position contained in the main principles of PZPR cadre policy adopted at the 13th Central Committee Plenum of last session and in the Politburo resolution of April 1986.

4. The party operates in all communities of working people and ensures that all its members -- regardless of the community to which they belong -- have the same rights and expects them to perform the same duties.

The 10th Congress confirms the continued relevance of all the Central Committee resolutions concerning the place of workers in the party and its ruling bodies adopted last session. The 10th Congress considers it useful to create groups of party and non-party aktivs around every party echelon. The 10th Congress supports the position that the party and non-party intelligentsia is one of the basic strata in society, the position formulated at the 19th Central Committee Plenum last session. [paragraph continues]

The basic tasks for the party intelligentsia are intellectual innovation in all positions occupied by them, and the dissemination and development of party thought. The party feels it has a duty toward the Polish intelligentsia as a social stratum, a duty to create the best possible conditions for the use of the intelligentsia's qualifications and creative potential.

Farmers constitute a large social group within the party. In its program and organizational activities the party takes account of the needs and aspirations of the work forces of state farms and farming collectives of various kinds, as well as the particular interests of peasant family holdings, and it requires that its members who are owners of holdings discharge all their duties toward society and lay the foundations for progress in agriculture.

5. In striving to continually enhance its bonds with society and with the workers class in particular, the party will carefully listen to the views and opinions of working people and will discuss its main intentions with them. It is important that such consultations should not only be conducted by the Central Committee at the national level but that other echelons and basic party organizations also conduct them when the need arises. The party will continue to devote serious attention to letters, complaints, and signals coming from society.

The 10th Congress states that the strength of the party is not only derived from internal improvement but also, and to no lesser extent, from its ability to win society's confidence and to influence all society, and the workers' class in particular.

6. The main weakness that the party has still not overcome is the low level of effectiveness in implementing resolutions and decisions. Raising the level of implementational efficiency is one of today's fundamental tasks. It is a question of activating all basic party organizations and echelons and as many members of individual basic party organizations as possible. This task is linked with the process begun after the Ninth Congress -- but still not completed -- of raising the level of independence of basic party organizations and their role in party life.

Insufficiently effective implementation has many causes and these will be eliminated by the party. One of these causes is the practice of working with aktiv groups rather than entire basic party organizations, a practice to which echelons have become accustomed. This was in a certain sense justified when the party was weak but today this is no longer the case. Another cause is the great number of resolutions and decisions adopted by echelons and directed to basic party organizations -- a number that basic party organization aktivs describe as excessive. One of the factors that weakens the implementation ability of basic party organizations is the insufficient extent to which group and individual tasks are distributed, and the failure to link such tasks directly with the contents of resolutions and the undertakings stemming from them.

The very process of preparing resolutions and proposals needs to be significantly improved. The party, at all levels, will adopt resolutions of a significantly more concrete kind and, when necessary, it will establish timetables for the implementation of resolutions, it will assign tasks to specific communities and will observe the principle that the basic feature of every resolution is its formulation in a way that permits every stage of its implementation to be checked.

7. The expansion of party ranks remains an important task. The party rejects all forms of automatic membership and rash action in this area, its position being that a growth in numbers must be the outcome of conscious and planned activity by all basic party organizations. [paragraph continues]

The party will strive to unite around it all outstanding young workers, innovators in production, and those who are active in work force communities. Party efforts to recruit candidates will also be directed at those occupational and regional areas, enterprise departments, villages, and departments in higher education where its influence has hitherto been weakest.

The party will also link efforts to admit new members with increased ideological, political, ethical and vocational demands on new members. The level of recommendation required by someone who wishes to join the party will be raised; the person recommending a candidate member for full membership will be required to conduct political work with the candidate throughout the period during which he is a candidate. The work of basic party organizations and echelons with candidate members and the party training process needs to be raised to a higher substantive level.

8. The party influences society by its program and its work, and by the personal attitudes of its individual members. The 10th Congress states that party membership means constant readiness to assume greater duties and responsibilities. The party will require its members to not only possess high political and moral standards and a high level of party discipine and activeness, but will also require them to excell in performing their vocational tasks. Party organizations will take account of all these criteria when assessing the attitudes of its members -- political activity can never make up for neglect in performing one's work.

The party will also galvanize its members into action in their places of residence. Party echelons will disseminate all the experience that it acquires in this area. These activities will be based on the principle that a party member is a party member always and everywhere and not just during working hours.

9. The 10th Congress affirms that the norms of democratic centralism are inviolable. It draws attention to the need to observe the following principles in particular: the subordination of executive organs to elected echelons, openness in party life, the collective nature of echelon work, and that the party apparatus serves party organizations and echelons. Criticism and self-criticism are not only requirements of ideology and theory but are required by practice above all. There has so often been a lack of Marxist-Leninist analysis in our conduct; a lack of understanding of the logic of processes and contradictions; a lack of realism; openness and law abidingness; our bonds with the workers' class and all society weakened and this resulted in serious errors and social tensions.

10. The party will continue to improve its ideological work -- in line with the resolution adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The dissemination of the party's ideology and policies to a greater extent than hitherto will be served by individual and group tasks, by party meetings, and by open system of party training. The PZPR statute and program should perform an important role in the process of acquainting party members, especially those who have not been members for a long time, with the foundations of Marxism-Leninism. Ideological activity should stimulate the intellectual life of the party and initiate and develop discussion that helps to shape and mature thought, views, and convictions. The party will work to disseminate a scientific world view in society.

The congress recommends raising the level of didactic work conducted by voivodships, and intervoivodship party schools, and by voivodship centres of ideological education and the further development of the school network. The party will support the further development of the social sciences and the humanities.

It expects these disciplines to analyze phenomena that occur during the process of socialist construction and to disseminate enduring values connected with Marxism-Leninism and socialist humanism.

The 10th Congress states that the party ought to become a model political institution, whose example affects all society and all the institutions of socialist democracy.

VI. On Strengthening Poland's Ties With the Socialist Community and Active Participation in the Struggle for Peace

The 10th Congress affirms the assessment of the international situation and the initiative contained in the report prepared by the PZPR Central Committee. It expresses its fullest affirmation of the general line of Polish foreign policy, the constant goal of which is the preservation of the Fatherland's sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity, and the creation of external conditions favorable to the country's socioeconomic development. It is also a policy of peace, of working jointly with others to build peace in Europe and of active participation in warding off the nuclear threat hanging over the entire world. The PPR implements this line in close cooperation with the community of socialist states, of which it is a steadfast member.

1. The party attaches key importance to the comprehensive enhancement of friendship, cooperation, and joint action with the Soviet Union. This is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. In implementing the long-term Polish-Soviet program for scientific and technological cooperation, we must strive to extend its scope. The party will strive to constantly enrich Polish-Soviet cultural exchanges and exchanges in all other areas of life. One of the main conditions for Poland's successful socioeconomic development lies in close cooepration with the great Soviet Union. All sectors of the economy, social organizations, communities, and regional centers should participate in such cooperation. Ideological unity and cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU will promote further progress in the entire field of Polish-Soviet relations.

2. The party will continue to strive to constantly expand cooperation between Poland and all the countries of the socialist community. During this 5-year period Poland will make all essential efforts to expand its participation in CEMA integration programs, to further increase bilateral economic exchange, and to solve various problems jointly. It will also strive to simplify the processes involved in cultural and tourist exchanges.

3. Poland's participation in the political and defense Warsaw Pact alliance is of fundamental importance for Polish state interests. The Polish people's Armed Forces will continue to contribute to the joint defense capacity of the Warsaw Pact. The Polish state will actively participate in the coordination of foreign policy within the framework of the alliance and in joint activities in the international arena.

4. The highest goal of the socialist community, a goal that stems from the historic mission of fraternal parties, is that of protecting the world from nuclear war. Our party fully supports the peace program formulated by the CPSU and its leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, a program whose goal is an end to the arms race and mankind's entry into the new century without weapons of mass destruction. We will do all that is possible to ensure that Poland plays as active a part as possible in the struggle to have this program implemented and to create a new order in international relations based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation on a basis of equality, and the joint resolution of global problems.

5. Together with its allies, Poland will, during the coming years, strive to effect the full restoration in Europe of the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the historic Helsinki conference, and to continue the process of gradually evolving an infrastructure for European security and cooperation based on respect for the inviolability of the political and territorial order on our continent. To this end, Poland will especially support the development of confidence-building measures. Our country will also actively participate in all other activities that serve to create a climate of detente and dialogue in Europe and in relations between East and West generally.

6. Poland will continue to strive to put an end to illegal restrictions and other obstacles that have drastically limited trade with Western countries. Abandoning the policy of restrictions and an appropriate settlement of the debt problem should not only help to restore trade to its previous level, including trade in fields of science and technology, but also help to increase such trade on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage and equality.

7. Poland supports the comprehensive development of relations with developing countries, and in particular with those countries that belong to the Nonaligned Movement. During the current 5-year period we should strive to achieve significant progress in developing forms of economic exchange with these countries and work towards ensuring that these countries occupy a position of growing importance in Polish foreign trade by significantly raising the level of trade with them. This process will be aided by the expansion of political and cultural contacts and contacts in other areas of international relations.

8. Poland will strive to further strengthen the role of the UN in the contemporary world. At the UN it will support the struggle for a just settlement of the world debt problem, the creation of a new system of economic relations, and joint action in finding peaceful solutions to issues of all kinds, and in the area of implementing human rights.

9. The PZPR is an inseparable part of the international communist and workers' movement, which is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching. It will continue to strengthen ideological ties with all parties that base themselves on proletarian internationalism and will strengthen bilateral and multilateral contacts that promote the unity of the movement. The PZPR also advocates the restoration and expansion of contacts with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with all peaceful and democratic forces in the contemporary world. Solidarity and cooperation between all anti-imperialistic, revolutionary and democratic, and national liberation forces in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind is of particular importance.

10. The constant goal of the party, a goal by which it will continue to be guided during the current 5-year period, is Poland's active participation in international life, in the creation of a world of peace, equality between nations, and social progress, participation that is worthy of our best Polish traditions, our history, and our people's aspirations today. This goal stems from the patriotism and internationalism of our party and from its profound feeling of serving the Polish people.

The congress obligates the PZPR Central Committee to draw up a detailed plan for the implementation of this resolution.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO NEW AMNESTY LAW

Walesa Criticizes Law

ID212328 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Poland -- The well-known trade union leader Lech Walesa has criticized the newly endorsed amnesty law in his country. He demanded that the text of the law omit all conditions with which political prisoners must comply if they want to be released. Among other things, they have to declare and attest to their loyalty to the current regime. In the words of Lech Walesa, whether amnesty is granted or not depends on the arbitrary will of security bodies since, in his word, Polish courts are not independent. He went on the say that the release of 20,000 people who have been imprisoned for lesser misdemeanors would not solve the problem of overcrowding in Polish prisons in which 114,800 persons are currently held in inhuman conditions

Legal Procedures Detailed

LD212006 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] In connection with the Sejm's passage of the 17 July Law on special procedure in relation to the perpetrators of certain crimes, the voivodship prosecutors in Zielona Gora and Gorzow inform all interested persons that in matters associated with the application of this law one may go in person to the voivodship prosecutors' offices and also the regional prosecutors' offices each day during office hours. Persons who do not wish to reveal their name can receive information or advice by telephone. The telephone numbers if the voivodshop prosecutors office in Zielona Gora are: 26-31 and 28013. The telephone number of the voivodship prosecutors office in Gorzow is 268-59. Information and advice on matters relating to the application of the Law of Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes can also be acquired via telephone from all regional prosecutors' offices in the Lubusz region, and they exist in Krosno, Nowa Sol, Swiebodzin, Wolsztyn, Zielona Gora, Zagan, and Zary, and also in Choszczno, Gorzow, Mysliborz, Miedzyrzecz, and Slubice.

Jaskiernia Explains Purpose

AU211243 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18-22 Jul 86 p 2

[Interview with Jerzy Jaskiernia, gereral secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth by unnamed SZTANDAR MLODYCH journalist; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Let us recall how the "Law on Special Procedure in Relation to Perpetrators of Certain Crimes", which waw passed by the Sejm on 17 July, came into being. The impetus behind it came from the National Council of PRON.

[Jaskiernia] It was not the first PRON initiative in this field. I would like to point out that our movement has twice put forward amnesty initiatives in its short history, in 1983 and in 1984. In addition to this we announced an initiative on humanitarian action in relation to perpetrators of non-criminal offences last year. Thus, the current Sejm action is already the fourth piece of action that has been inspired by us. It is an act that proceeds from the logic of national accord.

[Question] It is sometimes said that a policy of compromise is disastrous.

[Jaskiernia] This humanitarian act is not a compromise. The law is not, after all, a sign of weakness on the part of the socialist state but proof of its strength; it is a result of the normalization of Poland's sociopolitical life. Neither is the law an amnesty in the full sense of the word. The provisions of the law can be, but do not have to be, applied.

[Question] When did this idea crystallize?

[Jaskiernia] During a 28 June meeting between the chairman of the State Council and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council. The next day Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to the PRON proposal in the Central Committee report delivered at the opening of the 10th PZPR Congress. The idea was subsequently examined by the State Council and the Commission for Cooperation between the PZPR and Other Parties.

[Question] People are afraid of the consequences of pardoning those who are currently in prison. Have only a few of those amnestied reembarked on a path of crime?

[Jaskiernia] I believe that these fears are groundless. The law only permits the pardoning of those who have committed offences of a non-criminal kind. It does not, therefore, encompass persons who have committed felonies, rape, theft of transportation property, smuggling, or trading in narcotics, as well as people who have received stolen goods or distilled spirits illegally. Habitual criminals, hooligans, and persons who have committed offences while under the influence of alcohol will not be pardoned. The "law on special procedure" encompasses persons who received prison sentences of up to 2 years -- I do not think they are dangerous criminals. Of course, there is always a risk in such cases, but it is not very great. Of the hundred persons who were released under previous amnesties only one has committed another offence.

[Question] It is said that the law is primarily designed to enable perpetrators of offences against state interests to return to a normal life.

[Jaskiernia] There will not be many such persons, perhaps only one or two percent of those who come under this act of clemency.

[Question] But surely displaying kindness is not the way to change hostile political views and attitudes?

[Jaskiernia] We do not intend to buy anyone. Let us also remember that the act of kindness contained in the law is not unconditional. The law will be applied in response to decisions made by prosecutors (in the case of those who are in temporary custody) or a court decision based on a suggestion put forward by a prosecutor (in the case of persons serving a sentence) and only in cases in which there are grounds for justifying release, for believing that a given person will become actively involved in the life of the country and will not return to the path of crime.

I would like to highlight the humanitarian character of the Sejm decisions once again. The Special procedure encompasses persons who deserve special treatment for personal reasons. This applies to women who have reached the age of 50 and to men who have reached the age of 60, to juvenile offenders, to those who provide parental care for children below the age of 16, and to those who have committed offences without intent.

[Question] Have you ever met anyone who has benefited from any of PRON's humanitarian initiatives?

[Jaskiernia] of course. For example, Jan Dobraczynski and I met with some young people from Konin who had benefited from an opportunity created by PRON. The school students, who had broken the law, were accompanied by their parents.

Even just this one meeting illustrated the social sense behind the humanitarian decision on pardoning or reducing the duration of punishments. Our discussion was very emotional, far-reaching, and many-sided.

It emerged that these young people had undertaken actions that ran counter to the law on account of pressure from the milieu in which they found themselves, they acted thoughtlessly and impulsively. One should not, therefore, make generalizations in judging people's conduct. One has to examine the motives behind a person's actions case by case.

The many aspects of every case have to be considered. Every person is important.

SEJM DEPUTY MAKES REPORT ON NEW REGULATIONS

AU211051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 86 p 4

["Theses" of the report delivered by Deputy Elzbieta Rutkowska at the 17 July session of the Sejm on behalf of the Committee for Regulations and Deputies' Affairs and the Committee for Legislation]

[Text] -- The Sejm regulations are the most important source of parliamentary legislation alongside the Constitution. These regulations determine the Sejm agenda, internal organization, and relations between the Sejm agenda, internal organization, and relations between the Sejm and other state agencies.

-- New draft regulations provide for crucial changes in the legislative process, determine the requirements to be satisfied by draft laws, and stipulate that the first reading of a draft law is to take place at the Sejm sessions. During their legislative work the Sejm commissions will take into consideration the views of the Socioeconomic Council and of various consultations.

-- Before a law is passed and other decisions are made, at least 50 percent of the deputies must be present (previously, one-third of them).

-- New regulations are connected with the control checks carried out by the Sejm commissions with regard to the implementation of Sejm laws and decisions.

-- New regulations define the openness of Sejm sessions.

-- New regulations indicate which state agencies are obliged to attend Sejm sessions (members of the Council of Ministers as well as chairmen of the Defence Committee, the Supreme Chamber of Control, and the Polish National Bank).

-- All state agencies are elected and appointed by an absolute majority. Previously, a simple majority was enough to appoint or recall members of the government.

-- New regulations provide for Sejm procedures with regard to draft long-term plans and alternative national socioeconmic plans.

-- New regulations stipulate that the "Sejm Diary" is an unofficial record of Sejm proceedings, available to anyone.

-- Voivodship teams of deputies should plan their activities in the field in cooperation with the PRON and should invite to their meetings members of the Socioeconomic Council and the PRON Voivodship Council, which is in charge of implementing the election declaration in its area.

-- The proposal contained in the new regulations, that those who introduce draft laws into the Sejm should be able to withdraw it at all stages until the actual voting, was not accepted.

-- The scope of the Commission for Administration, Internal Affairs, and the Administration of Justice was extended by the inclusion of the issues concerning the local bodies of government and state administration.

-- The new Sejm regulations, the enactments of the Constitution, and the law on Sejm deputies' duties and rights, which was adopted a year ago, cover all the aspects of the functioning of our parliament.

BARCIKOWSKI DECRIES 'REVISIONIST FERVOR'

AU211053 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 86 p 2

[Speech by PZPR Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski at the 15 July Grunwald function to mark the anniversary of the 1410 victory over the Knights of the Cross]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We should be proud of our achievements in our western and northern territories. We should drive away the imposters who are prepared to revise the Yalta agreement, which incorporates our right to what we have already accomplished in these territories and to our presence in them. Perhaps they will tell us at last what they have to offer Poland and the world and on whose behalf.

When our young people take over socialist Poland they should bear in mind that it came into being and developed in new borders created as a result of the victory scored over Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army and the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Our people made an important contribution to that victory. They were inspired in their struggle by the glory of Grunwald; that is why the Order of Grunwald was created for the Polish People's Armed Forces, which fought battles at the strategically most important front and paved the road to profound social reforms after the war. Let us also bear in mind that some people continue to hope that there will be a revenge and a revision of our borders and lthat socialism will be rejected. In view of this we again think, as we did centuries ago, of a great and only coalition -- this time a socialist coalition -- which is able to tame revisionist fervor before it becomes a flame and to ensure that the borders of the socialist camp are secure. Our young people should value the friendship of their colleagues from all countries, but they should not lose sight of war threats, appeals for a crusade, and the cynical trampling upon the rights of the people whom imperialism does not like for various reasons. Let us be aware of the fact that only a little part of what secret plans and technical projects contain leaks out for the public to know. Interference in our internal affairs is just one feature of such plans. Let us be united in the interest and defense strength of Poland and for the sake of the defense alliance of the socialist countries.

Young people should implement the 10th Congress resolutions and what they deem as most important for themselves. We know that they have many troubles and needs that are difficult to meet. They should make efforts to change life for the better and should make wise use of their youth, which is the finest period of one's life. [paragraph continues]

Young people, I hope that you will be greatly impressed by this Grunwald meeting.

SZALAJDA EVALUATES SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

AU211049 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19-22 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda by RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Useful Talks;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Polish economic mission which held talks in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand returned to Poland on 18 July. In this connection, a RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter asked Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of this mission, for an interview.

[Bartoszewicz] Mr Premier, it seems that your visit to several Southeast Asian countries illustrates Poland's keen interest in developing economic cooperation with this region. Why is our activity aimed in that direction?

[Szalajda] The economies of the Southeast Asian countries have been developing rapidly in recent years. They hold a high payments status in the world, and some of them have accumulated considerable convertible currency reserves. The rapid industrialization that we have witnessed in this region is the result of large imports of machinery, equipment, and technology. The point is to enable Poland to join, by means of its exports, this industrialization process in a way that conforms to these countries' interests. After all, we possess an attractive offer in many spheres, one that has proved itself in other regions of the world. We are also interested in importing numerous raw materials from this region such as rubber, tin, or tea. However, in order to develop these imports we must balance them out by means of exports. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] Were any specific plans of cooperation with economic circles in the countries you visited discussed?

[Szalajda] For understandable reasons, our delegation concentrated on talks with government representatives on the subject of bilateral relations. However, we did hold interesting meetings with numerous important representatives of trade and economic circles. It seems that the government-level talks aroused these circles' interest in expanding economic contacts with Poland. All kinds of plans were proposed by both sides during talks. Which of these will be fulfilled depends on concrete talks and on the results of economic calculations. Governments will encourage the development of this cooperation and create suitable conditions for it, as Indonesia has already done.

[Bartoszewicz] The visit by the Polish economic mission under your chairmanship was accorded very high importance in the countries it visited. This is illustrated by press, radio, and television reports. It probably also shows that the governments of these countries are greatly interested in developing cooperation with Poland.

[Szalajda] It also shows that Poland is gradually regaining its role as a significant partner in international relations, and that the attempts to isolate our country in the international arena are a fiasco. The countries we visited are inhabited by 250 million people. They have raw material resources that are of interest to Poland. The visit has shown that they wish to cooperate with Poland, viewing our country as an interesting economic partner who regards cooperation with developing countries as a permanent part of its policies.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/7/1986 -- On July 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort the parliamentary delegation of the Hellenic Republic led by Mikhail Stefanidhis, first vice-president of the National Assembly, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere stress was laid on the positive course of the Romanian-Hellenic relations and the wish was expressed that they should further develop as well as the need for an active participation of the two countries' parliaments in strengthening the traditional Romanian-Hellenic cooperation and friendship.

Aspects of the international situation were approached during the interview. In context President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for everything possible to be done to halt the arms race and pass to the implementation of a general disarmament programme which should focus on nuclear disarmament and provide for the reduction of all types of weapons, troops and military spending. Emphasis was placed on the importance of a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tensions and conflict, of ensuring peace, security and detente on the planet.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the significance of the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases, of the building of a climate of confidence and broad cooperation among all the countries in this region as part of a united Europe without weapons and wars. As to the world economic situation the need was highlighted for a comprehensive resolution of underdevelopment-related questions -- the developing countries' big foreign debt included -- for the establishment of a new international economic order. Stress was placed on the particularly important role of parliamentarians in strengthening international collaboration and cooperation in constructively solving the major problems of the present-day world, in asserting a new-type policy of detente, security and peace among nations.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY PRAISES RCP ECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU201746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1537 GMT 20 Jul 86

["A Creative, Revolutionary Strategy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/07/1986 -- A commentary run in the July 20 issue of SCINTEIA newspaper, devoted to the role of the 1965 Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, underscores that the historical path the Romanian people covered in the last twenty one years was imparted a rich significance by the orientation towards a radically renewing, revolutionary strategy. The courage of breaking away from rigid theoretical cliches, which confined social practice to the narrow frame of self-reproduction according to reestablished patterns, the repudiation of dogmatic practices, of the old, have unfettered personal, original thinking. This new spirit, the newspaper points out, shows in a creative realistic and analytic attitude, in the concordance between theory and the new phenomena of practice, in the open acknowledgement of the complex and contradictory nature of economic and social changes, in a trend towards their direct knowledge and revolutionary appraisal.

The policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, the newspaper SCINTEIA further writes, is characterized by original theoretical approaches, mirroring the synthesis achieved in light of general truths and of the specific conditions of the construction of the new system in Romania, in the context of the existence of the world socialist system, of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. One of those approaches regards the necessity of one's own effort, of mobilizing all material and human resources, in a unitarily coordinated action, with a view to defeating inherent contradictions and difficulties -- material or of another nature -- with a view to building a new, superior civilization.

The Ninth Congress, the commentary in SCINTEIA further writes, revitalized the policy pursuing and stepped-up development and moderization of the production forces, of industry and agriculture, and set it on new, scientific and realistic foundations; the strategy of the last twenty years has set forth from the basic role played by productive work as well as from its function as a decisive factor of revolutionary change in society, apt to support and enrich the economic and social life of the new system, to fulfil its humanistic vocation on a material, just as an other planes. This particular orientation, its translation into a firm policy of industrialization and harmonious distribution of the production forces across the country's territory are embodied by the powerful material base of Romanian socialist society, which can guarantee the country's advance on to higher stages of material and spiritual civilization. In a reference to the goals under the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, which will mark Romania's transition from the stage of a developing, to a higher one, of a medium developed country, the newspaper writes:

The scientific analysis of the current economic and social development stage has led to the conclusion that our country has the means to ensure a high-yield economy, with the modernization of the production processes in industry and agriculture to undergo deep-going revolutionary changes. Thereby, the premise is created for the production forces to attain high standards of preformance, economic efficiency and socio-human functionality, to fully meet the desideratum of the furtherance of many-sided development and secure a high standard of living, materially and spiritually. In this respect, SCINTEIA newspaper points out, the RCP relies on a set of concrete programmes for a steadfast advance on the path of the new revolution in science and technology, of the new agrarian revolution, conducive to the modernization of the whole economic and social activity, to a new quality of work and life. A corollary of the many-sided development path of the new system, the new quality presupposes the observance, in all areas, of criteria or principles, such as: proportionality, balance, rationality, efficiency, while the building of modern economy depends on and influences, in its turn, the flowering of science, education, culture, the improvement of production relations, of the framework of social organization and political management of society.

The current stage of Romanian economy, the requirements for the fulfillment of the 1986-1990 five-year plan cast light on the need to improve standards of organization and management, to step up political-ideological activities. To that effect, the newspaper underscores, the RCP concentrates on the qualitative standards of management, the deepening of worker self-management, a harmonious blending of initiative, autonomy and self-administration, which are stimulated by the new economic and financial mechanism, with the exigencies deriving from the single national plan, aimed at an efficient operation of the original and broad democratic system created in the wake of the Ninth Congress.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS DELORS, CHEYSSON IN BRUSSELS

LD220540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Oskar Kova, member of the Federal Executive Council, today pointed out to the top officials of the European Commission in Brussels the need to improve the conditions for Yugoslav exports into the European Community, balance the exchange, and reduce the trade deficit that has again grown to the disadvantage of Yugoslavia. In the meetings with Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission and Claude Cheysson, commissioner for the Mediterranean, Yugoslavia stressed its concern over the low increase of exchange, and the damage caused by the unilateral EEC decision to temporarily ban imports of agricultural products from our country after the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe.

Delors and Cheysson positively assessed Yugoslavia's efforts in the direction of stabilizing its economy, stressing that as an independent, nonaligned country, Yugoslavia was an important factor of stability in Europe. They noted that the problems connected with the ban on food imports from Yugoslavia during May had been overcome. Both sides emphasized their interest and willingness to broaden mutual cooperation in all areas.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic pointed out that it was necessary, through joint efforts, to broaden economic cooperation and to provide support for Yugoslavia's efforts to stabilize and restructure its strong export-oriented economy. The crisis of confidence in relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, caused by the measures adopted after Chernobyl, has been followed by continued poor results in trade which last year left Yugoslavia with a deficit of over 1 billion dollars [currency not specified]. From 1980-84, there was a trend to balance the trade between Yugoslavia and the EEC, but in the past year it has considerably worsened to the disadvantage of our country. The Yugoslav side pointed this out, stressing the need to lift the limitations on Yugoslav exports and at the same time to improve other forms of cooperation as well, such as financial and industrial cooperation, tourism, joint investments, and others

In the talks with Karl-Heinz Narjes, commissioner for industrial affairs, information technology, research and science, Dr Kovac emphasized the need for industrial and technological cooperation to be carried out at a considerably higher level so as to gain a considerably higher share in the total trade relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. They discussed the further possibilities of developing cooperation in science and technology, in particular within the framework and on the basis of the technological strategy of the "Twelve."

Tomorrow Federal Secretary Dizdarevic will preside over a ministerial meeting of the Council for Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the main topics of which will be the new regulations on trade and financial cooperation between our country and the "Twelve" in the next 5 years.

Meets With Howe

LD220855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0752 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met last night with Geoffrey Howe, British Foreign secretary and current president of the EC Council of Ministers.

Brief working negotiations were held on today's meeting of the Council for Yugoslav-EEC Cooperation, at which economic cooperation and especially new stipulations for trade links between Yugoslavia and the EEC in the next 5 years will be considered.

Dizdarevic and Howe also exchanged views on some current international situation questions and on the international activity of the two countries.

SUNDIC: PROGRESS IN FRG-USSR RELATIONS UNCERTAIN

LD212116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In Moscow talks have begun between the Soviet and FRG foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Hans Dietrich Genscher, who arrived yesterday on an official visit to the USSR. Genscher's visit to Moscow is the subject of our commentary by Milika Sundic which asks how much the U.S. and Soviet allies in NATO and the Warsaw Pact can influence the political situation:

The possibilities of the Bonn government also being involved in the action as a mediator between the USSR and the United States, the basic reason for Genscher's visit to Moscow, are very modest, simply because Bonn does not have its own lastingly defined policy on the USSR. Even if it seems that the FRG could do something along these lines, its steps are usually not independent but have been coordinated with American moves. The Bonn government was one of the first to accept the stationing of American Pershing and cruise missiles on West German territory, and the first to support, without hesitation, Reagan's "star wars", without waiting in either case for the usual, although most frequently formal procedure, which proceeds this U.S. policy in relation to its allies.

True, it could not be said that the FRG is opposed to or is too afraid of an improvement in Soviet-American relations but the fact alone that it is virtually always satisfied to follow American policy makes it impossible for the FRG to be accepted as a partner for firmer and more enduring agreements. Moscow is, of course, keen on developing and improving economic cooperation with the FRG but when it is a matter of political cooperation, the Soviet Government is never sure what will remain of what is agreed with Bonn. Logically things should be the other way around because in the case of a confrontation between East and West the FRG would be the first to find itself in the worst position. Countless times practice has confirmed this, [words indistinct] especially during the cold war.

Genscher has prepared himself better for his journey to Moscow by having prior consultations with the French, British and Americans but despite this, it remains unclear how much all this was (?of benefit) to West German policy toward the USSR and how much this was a matter of the transmission of foreign stances and a matter in which the Bonn government could also find its place. [Words indistinct] however, in either case, Genscher's talks in Moscow may be based on real results which would bear the stamp of Bonn's policy and not on the basis of the tranmission of foreign stances [passage indistinct].

MIKULIC ADDRESSES CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD212125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Nis, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Everybody in the country is talking about the economic and social crisis but few are putting forward any proposals or taking measures or actions to overcome the present situation. In additidon, many are reacting to our initiatives and measures to resolve the problems as if they were dutybound to criticize or arbitrate and then proceed to offer us models which are not suitable for our self-managing society.

This was stated by FEC President Branko Mikulic in his talks today with his businessmen and representatives of the city's socio-political life. Branko Mikulic, accompanied by Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, is paying a visit to Nis. The subject of the ta!ks was the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization as well as the effect which the new economic policy measures are having on the activity of organizations of associated labor.

Branko Mikulic explained in detail the circumstances in which the long-term program of economic stabilization was being implemented as well as the measures designed to boost production and exports, to alleviate the situation in the economy and ensure financial consolidation in organizations of associated labor.

When assessing the situation on the Yugoslav market, Branko Mikulic warned how it took only 14 days in June for prices "to explode"; some went up by as much as 5 to 19 times. The price of bread was also increased. We reacted by passing a decision by which the prices of a number of products were returned to their previous level while the price of bread was returned to its level before 25 June.

Mikulic also reminded flour mills and bread producers about the need to keep the market regularly supplied with flour and other products.

Some organizations of associated labor reacted to our decision by threatening to increase their prices in order to compensate for what they "lost" and in that way also compromise the adopted measures. This threat, Mikulic said, is given support in some commentaries in the media. The FEC, Mikulic added, is not afraid of such threats and is in the process of preparing countermeasures. No one should threaten us with shortages, we have already earmarked the funds for creating material and market reserves and also for necessary imports. As a result, over the next few months, large amounts of imported consumer goods will appear on our market.

Mikulic stressed that citizens of Yugoslavia can rest assured that there will be no shortages. He announced new tough measures of inspection and control, and of economic and legal sanctions, as well as the possibility of replacing those individuals from management positions who create artificial shortages and disruptions on the market.

Those who have already started publically to defend this attitude and conduct, which might become a practice tomorrow, should sit down and have a good think about for whom or for what they are putting their professional reputation and that of public personalities on the line. Mikulic posed the following question: "What justification is there for increasing prices when the economy's commitments are being reduced along with its expenditure for repaying interest rates, when a ban has been imposed on withdrawing additional funds for non-economic investments, and other measures introduced?"

Is not the orientation toward a better use of the production capacities, saving, exports, and increased production economically more justified and correct than to go for price increases; This is where the way out of the crisis lies, not in continued inflation.

We must ask ourselves: What is it that we have to give your support to and continue to support with determination: it is a more responsible attitude to the socially-owned property and means, more efficient and productive work, non self-management and extremely irresponsible behavior, Mikulic said.

Having noted that for over a month and a half the FEC searched for the sources of funds to stimulate exports and resolve the exchange rate differentials, Mikulic went on to say that the FEC had two options, either to dip into part of the economy's revenue or to use a share of the population's earnings. We opted for the latter which resulted in a decision to increase the retail price of petrol and oil by 20 percent. Commenting on the objections to this decision, the president of the FEC noted that "it seems that we always react with antagonism to those measures which are in line with economically and socially correct conduct of transferring the commitments from the economy onto a section of the population. Then why is everybody talking about the economy being overburdened, which, of course, is true.

Speaking about the policy of the dinar exchange rate and realistic interest rates, Mikulic stressed that the FEC had no intention of abandoning the implementation of the realistic economic criteria or the evalution of the realistic production factors but will continue to create conditions for their real and comprehensive implementation.

He also commented on the remarks about intervention laws on limiting the increase of personal incomes in some organizations of associated labor and uneconomic investments and said that for years we had been spending more than realistically possible and above the levels of what had been established by social agreements, and that personal incomes were often increased to the disadvantage of accumulation and amortization. Our orientation, Mikulic stressed, should be that personal incomes are increased in accordance with the growth of production, exports, productivity, and the decrease of running costs. Because, "prosperity", which is the result of foreign and future means, later has to be paid very dearly. We have been paying this price for years, repaying foreign loans which we have irrationally spent. We also will have to pay a high price because of the policy of unrealistic amortization, Mikulic pointed out.

The FEC president stressed that the measures had to be viewed in their entirety and that a "balance" of each of the measures in relation to each work collective, branch, or sociopolitical community should not be calculated. We have become used to living with inflation. In such conditions, consciousness has also become deformed, and many are only thinking about price increases and accumulating income without work and the creation of new income. As long as such consciousness and practice are not overcome and a u-turn made toward production and exports, polling labor and resources, joint programs of production and exports, there are no prospects that we will win the battle with inflation and get out of the complex economic situation. The battle for stabilization and dynamic development cannot be successfully conducted and won by the FEC nor by the Republican Executive Councils, but by the whole society, Branko Mikulic pointed out in talks with business men and representatives of the sociopolitical life of Nis.

Today Branko Mikulic and Desimir Jevtic also visited the Nis machine industry and a cattle farm of the agro-industrial combine in Donja Tranava near Nis.

SAWPY DISCUSSES CHANGES TO POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD211733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Two tendencies currently are attempting to endanger the action strength of the changes initiated to develop the political system. The first is reflected in normativistic false notions and the second is the attempt to renew discussions that lead back to the dilemmas and questions overcome during the work on the Critical Analysis and in the public debate on that document. These tendencies will be treated by the SAWP as resistance to the political system's development and it will oppose them resolutely. This was stated today by Milivoj Tatic in his introductory remarks at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for the political system's development. Views were exchanged at the meeting, on what has been accomplished to revitalize the draft changes to the Critical Analysis. [passage omitted]

It was stated at the session that work on changes to individual articles of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor has begun in the SFRY Assembly. On the basis of consultations hitherto, it was assessed that the most suitable thing would be for the SFRY Presidency to set in motion the initiative for changing individual sections of the Constitution. However, it was assessed that the mode of proceeding with the constitutional changes must be implemented on a united basis. The SFRY Presidency will send its proposals to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber once all questions have been considered and then on for public discussion. A framework for a work program also has been approved in the Federal Social Council for questions relating to the social order and theses for changes to the Law on Associated Labor have been prepared in the SFRY Assembly. It was noted that activities to realize changes are being carried out in the republics and provinces as well.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

LD220002 Belgrade TANJUG Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- The delegation in the Commission for Environmental Improvement today accepted with satisfaction a report by representatives of the Krsko nuclear power plant. According to the report, over the last 4 years the power plant operated in a safe and stable way. However, the delegates asked for additional facts about the plant's safety. They were primarily interested in the comparative facts relating to the control of radiation levels in the vicinity of the plant.

Since its inauguration 4 years ago Krsko has produced 15,000 gigawatts of electricity or 6 percent of Yugoslavia's overall production. With 80 percent of its capacity being exploited to the fullest, the Krsko nuclear power plant ranks among the more successful industrial enterprises of this kind both in European and world terms.

The workers in Krsko reached the conclusion that our nuclear power plant is a safe and reliable source of electrical energy on the basis of the indicators of the effect the power plant has had on the environment. The emission of "liquid and gas effluents" as well as the introduction of radioactive material in the wide environment are regularly monitored within a 12-km circle around the plant. The Sava River is also being monitored for 100 km downstream, on the basis of which it was concluded that the power plant's work has not essentially affected the environment.

The questions which followed an introductory speech by Janez Dular, director of the Krsko plant, mostly referred to plant safety. Have we bought the most modern equipment for the power plant from Westinghouse, what about the chlorine which the nuclear power plant was releasing into the Sava, how is the nuclear waste being deposited, does the Krsko plant satisfy all the conditions from the law on the protection from ionized radiation, what would happen in case of a big catastrophe, and so forth?

The technology built into the Krsko is identical to other power plants built at the same time in the world, representatives of the Krsko plant said: A lasting solution to storing waste of low and medium radioactivity will most probably come in 2 to 3 years. For the time being, as it was said, the waste is kept in storage at the plant. This should not cause concern, since this waste is no more dangerous than such waste from hospitals and industry. It was stresed that the Krsko plant is not releasing chlorine into the Sava. The federal law is being respected and since pertinent regulations are still being drafted, special republican regulations have been adopted.

The Krsko plant was said to be always on the alert against a large-scale catastrophe. In 1984 an incident was simulated in the nuclear power plant, and the population was evacuated. Furthermore, each month, commissions for human environment of the Republic Socialist Alliance receive reports on the situation in the power plant, and from time to time reports are also sent to the World Agency for Atomic Energy in Vienna.

Delegates then asked how it was possible that a world organization was being informed about the work of the Krsko plant, while there was no information at the federal level. There is no doubt about the safety of the power plant, but there are no comparative data on the situation in the plant's vicinity after its 4 years of work and before its construction. The Krsko representatives promised more detailed data.

At the session mention was also made of the social agreement to prevent the pollution of the Sava basin. This task involves 98 municipalities in Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Vojvodina. Work on the agreement is about to be completed and, as it was said, its signing was expected in the autumn.

In contrast to this agreement, the harmonization of republican and provincial views on the solidarity provision of electricity in Montenegro is more difficult because the contruction of a power plant in the Tara canyon has been abandoned. Representatives of the republics and provinces will hold another meeting near the end of the month to harmonize their views and speed the adoption of this agreement.

SFRY PRESIDENCY STATEMENT ON KOSOVO SITUATION

LD212319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to expose all possible attempts at diluting or misinterpreting the gist of the measures and actions designed to assist the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the SFRY Presidency and by the LCY Central Committee Presidium which concern the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo. Objective, responsible, and timely information about the situation and developments in the province should contribute to the efforts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo and, by implication, in Yugoslavia as a whole. This was stated by the SFRY Presidency which met today to discuss the manner and extent to which the measures and actions by the SFRY Presidency and by the LCY Central Committee Presidium are being implemented. The following statement was issued in this connection.

The SFRY Presidency discussed the measures and actions aimed at ensuring the implementation of the conclusions by the SFRY Presidency and by the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the political and security situation in the SAP of Kosovo.

On the basis of the reports compiled by the appropriate federal, republican, and provincial organs, the Presidency concluded that the administrative and judicial organs as well as the sociopolitical organizations have embarked upon broad-based activities aimed at implementing the adopted measures and actions. The work is being completed or is nearing completion by the working groups established by the federal, republican and provincial administrative organs which are directly looking into the organizational ability of and the efficiency and adherence to law in the work of the relevant organs in Kosovo. In the course of their work so far the joint working groups formed by the above-mentioned organs examined several thousand cases in all the municipalities of the SAP of Kosovo, primarily those to which citizens drew attention in their complaints. The judicial and administrative organs in Kosovo were and still are being given the appropriate expert assistance in their efforts to eliminate the existing shortcomings while particular attention is being focused on eliminating the irregularities in the process of resolving the issues concerning the safety of the citizens in the province and their property.

The joint group of the commissions for complaints of the federal organs and sociopolitical organizations and the assemblies of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo has far looked into 181 complaints in 15 Kosov municipalities. The majority of these complaints have already been resolved and settled while some are in the process of being resolved. The commission of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs examined 622 complaints and petitions in 22 municipalities in Kosovo. These complaints and petitions relate to the conduct of the organs of internal affairs and their members. The commission made suggestions about the way to resolve the majority of these. Other necessary measures and actions from the conclusions concerning the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection and internal affairs have also been taken.

A number of activities designed to speed up Kosovo's economic development as well as development in the spheres of culture, education, information, and publishing is underway. The appropriate organs from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo have reached an agreement about staging a whole series of cultural events in Kosovo. An initiative has been launched for the preparation of a long-term program of translating works from Serbo-Croatian into Albanian and vice versa. Work is underway to promote mutual cooperation in publishing textbooks, enrolling students, in resolving the issues of students living standards and in the future development of universities, etc.

The Presidency supported the activities which are being carried out and stressed that the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as well as the resolution of the 13th LCY Congress enjoin the state organs and sociopolitical organizations in the federation and the socialist republics and SAP's to invest maximum efforts, within their constitutional, legal and statutory purviews and within the set deadlines, to launch an even more broad-based and intensified activity in carrying out the set tasks.

It is necessary to ensure full freedom, security and equality for all citizens regardless of their national affiliation, to take measures which will help to remove the causes of the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo and also to resolve Kosovo's economic problems and those of its development in a more efficient way. The SFRY Presidency stressed the need for concerted efforts to resolve the very serious economic problems affecting Kosovo. In this, more efficient implementation of the measures contained in the resolution on social development in 1986 is of particular importance. The importance was also stressed for successful cooperation and coordination between the federal, republican, and provincial organs and organizations in implementing the envisaged measures and actions in Kosovo. It was agreed that the Federal Executive Council should assess the reports by each of the individual organs about their work in carrying out these tasks and that it should inform the SFRY Assembly about its views and proposals for further actions.

The need was also stressed to expose all possible attempts to dilute or misinterpret the gist of the measures and actions designed to assist the implementation of the conclusions by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. Objective, responsible, and timely information about the situation in Kosovo should, it was stressed, contribute to the positive development and stabilization of the political situation in the province and, by implication, in Yugoslavia as a whole.

The need was also pointed out for countering in a more determined and organized manner, Albanian, Serbian, and any other form or kind of nationalist, irredentist and counterrevolutionary activity. The problems and difficulties burdening our country and, in particular, the situation in Kosovo are being used as a pretext for attacks on our social system, on the LC and on all the achievements of our revolution. Evidence of this can be found in the attempts by nationalists to incite the departure of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo despite everything that has been and is being done.

Only by a consistent struggle in all localities against negative tendencies and by resolving the problems and difficulties facing us shall we guarantee the continued development of our entire community, the statement by the SFRY Presidency says.

CAUSES FOR CURRENT WORK STOPPAGES DISCUSSED

AU211538 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Republican Trade Union Council of Montenegro today discussed the causes of frequent work stoppages in the republic. There have been 14 strikes in 13 work organizations since the start of the new year. (Janos Stojanovic) reports from Titograd:

The participants in the discussion (?started with a detailed) analysis of stoppages in four forestry and wood processing work organizations, two building construction organizations, and one in each of the following work organizations: metal-processing, trading, communal activities. [as heard]

The total number of lost hours amounted to (?16,000). Most stoppages occurred in loss-making organizations and their common cause was workers dissatisfaction with their personal and material position, the slowdown and stagnation of self-management, the weakening of the material position of associated labor and the strengthening of the centers of economic and political power, excess deductions from incomes, etc.

Surprisingly, as it was stated today, all activities during the work stoppages and the holding of meetings due to stoppages are conducted and directed by committees for all people's defense and social self-protection and "these activities," -- I am citing the details of the official analysis -- "are predominantly directed toward identifying the organizers of the work stoppages, without a thorough examination of the causes and motives."

BRIEFS

SERBIA'S JOKSOVIC BURIED -- Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branislav Joksovic, who at the last congress of the Serbian LC was elected member of the Serbian LC Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for the History of the Servian LC, was buried in Belgrade today. Branislav Joksovic died on 11 July from injuries sustained in a car crash. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 14 Jul 86 LD]

NEW VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDENT -- Novi Sad, 10 Jun -- The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP approved the list of candidates for the new leadership which will be elected at the session of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP scheduled for 23 June. Istvan Rajcan, delegate of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Vojvodina Assembly, was nominated as new president, and Djordje Milutinovic, member of the Vojvodina Executive Council, for new secretary of the Vojvodina SAWP. Jovan Dejanovic was again proposed for a member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 June 86 p 6 AU]

RELATIONS WITH ANGOLA -- According to the head of the Yugoslav Economic Mission in Angola, the value of Yugoslav exports to Angola exceeded $29 million in 1985. Yugoslavia's exports to Angola exceeded $29 million in 1985. Yugoslavia's exports to Angola mainly consist of medical equipment, agricultural machines, transport vehicles, medicines, and food products. Cooperation between the two countries' airlines has also been described as successful. The head of this mission says that Angola is Yugoslavia's most important trading partner south of the Sahara. Two Yugoslav firms are currently working in Angola on oil exploration. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 June 86 p 6 AU]

ELECTRICITY COSTS SOAR -- Titograd, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro electric industry workers council has adopted a decision to increase the price of electricity from 1 August by 32 percent for citizens and by 38 percent for other consumers. At the same time, the council adopted a provisional decision on salaries for the industry's managers. The Titograd POBJEDA reports that the basic salary of the chairman of the management board is to be 221,000 dinars per month; that of management board members is to be just above 200,000 dinars. Workers in the industry earned an average of 147,600 dinars in May, more than twice the average wage in the republic. Correspondent Ivica Seferovic comments that those employed in the industry have evidently gotten used to privileges thanks to their monopoly position. The 32 percent increase in electricity costs announced for August, and the latest increase of 20 percent, which has already been announced for September, will doubtless further raise the standard of living in the industry, but can hardly be said to be in line with keeping inflation down. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 20 Jul 86 LD]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's industrial production increased by 5.2 percent in the January-through-June period this year as against the same six-month period last year. The highest increase in output was registered in iron production -- 15.6 percent, then in oil products -- 12.6 percent, in chemical products -- 10.9 percent, the Yugoslav Institute for Statistics announced. Falls in output were registered in the processing of non-ferrous metals, in the production of building materials and in shipbuilding. At the same time, Yugoslavia's overall exports amounted to four billion and 646 million dollars, i.e., by 2.5 percent less than in the first half last year. The value of imported goods and services was put at about 5.17 billion dollars, i.e., 0.6 percent up, while imports were covered with exports by 81 percent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0050 GMT 19 Jul 86 LD]